S, BARROWS,

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NY, DESCRIPT LIERY EXGL

DESTING RECEIVED, CALLS PAID, and all orders negociated by the property of the Frengoch Mining District, Cardiganshire, 2s. 6d. Surface plan of the Old the Frengoch Mining District, Cardiganshire, 2s. 6d. Surface plan of the Old the Frengoch Mining District, Cardiganshire, 2s. 6d. Surface plan of the Old the Frengoch Mining District, and the lodes traversing the sett, with section of

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FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

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o. 1385.—Vol. XXXII.

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2, BUYER of Old Tolgus, West Condurrow, Cuddra, and Wheal Moyle.

1, 1862.

1, 1862.

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n. 2004; 100 West Great Work, Sa.; 100 Wortning, 118. 30.

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wastel. £102. 4 Wheal Reeth. WANTED, Tolvadden and Trelyon. State number of shares, and lowest price.

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Weinesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

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50 Cook's Kitchen, £3034.

50 Cook's Kitchen, £3034.

50 Cook's Kitchen, £3034.

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50 Carndon Consols, £94.

10 Carndon Consols, £94.

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10 Carndon Consols, £94.

10 Cardon Consols, £94.

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10 Cardon Consols, £94.

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30 Tincroft, £103%.
30 Tincroft, £103%.
30 Tees Side, 3s. 9d.
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20 West Fowey.
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10 West Stray Park, £23%.
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1 West Seton, £278.
5 West Easset, £13.
100 Wortbing, 11s. 9d.
1 Wendron Cons., £123%.
20 Wh. Grenville, 6ds. 9d.
2 West Sharp Tor, £51.
40 West South Candon, 19s. 6d.
1 W. Cardon, £39½.
1 Wheal Grylls, £13½.
20 West Wendron, 1s.
1 Wheal Seton, £1214.
20 Wheal Mayle.
20 Wheal Mayle.
20 Wheal Mayle.
20 West Condurrow.
1 West Frances, £9½.
5 Wheal Kitty (Leinnt),
£11 10s.
30 Wheal Crebor, 9s. 9d.
5 Wheal Hearie.
10 Wheal Edward.
30 West Polimear, 4s.

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5 Wheal Grille, 5 St. Coddra (call pd.), 12s. 6d 10 East Treskerby, 2s. 6d. 50 New So. Caradon, 7s. 6d. 35 Redmoor, 5s. 61 North Grambier, £346, 10 North Grambier,

March 7, 1862. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

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Devon Consols, £415.
East Russell, £3%.
East Seton, £35.
East Seton, 58. 64.
East Seton, 58. 64.
North Rosker, £32.
Wheal Gereville, 51s.
Wheal Grenville, 51s.
Wheal Grenville, 51s.
Wheal Uny, £5½.
Wheal Arthur, 17s.
Wheal Harriett, 29s. 64.

Alfred, 17s. 6d. North Robert, 16s. Wheal Harriett,
Grenville, 33s. North Crofty, 37s. 6d. Wheal Edward, 5
Providence, 441.

An OFFER WANTED for North Trelawny, Crelake, Bedford Consols.

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10 West Wendron, 28. 6d.
11 South Frances, £102½.
12 Coed Mawr Pool, £2%.
12 Outgrow, £9½.
13 Dyingwm, £9½.
14 West Francis, £9½.
15 JACKMAN is a BUVER of—
15 Ludocut, £3.
120 Rosewall Hill, £3½.
120 Rosewall Hill, £3½.
120 Great Caradon.
18 Margaret, £43½.
20 Ladocut, £3.
21 South Tolgus, £58¾.
22 Margaret, £43½.
23 Margaret, £43½.
24 CHOCHLAR P.2 for Margh, power ready convening

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10 Unity, 17s. 64.
10 Unity, 17s. 64.
10 Uny, £5½.
10 East Carn Brea, £11%.
5 North Treskery, £21.
10 Harriett, 20s.
20 S. Caradon Hooper, £%.
10 North Downs, £5½.
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Wheal Harriett.
South Frances,
Marke Valley.

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Cook's Kitchen.

W. Birdeer un East Caradon. South Frances. Holmbush. North Downs. West South Caradon. Wheai Builer. New Treleigh.
East Basset.
Cook's Kitchen.
Providence Mines.
South Carn Brea.
Ding Dong.
Tamar Consols.
t Carndon South Cf. South Frances. Marke Valley. East B Holmbush. Trelawny. Cook's North Downs. Holmbush (new issue). Provid West South Caradon. West Laradon. South Wheat Buller. Morth Roskear. Ding 1 Stray Park. Mary Ann. Mr. Birdsex is a BUYER of Trelawny, East Caradon. West Caradocok's Kitchen, Wheal Grenville, and East Wheal Grenville. Orders to buy or sell strictly attended to.

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my or sell punctually attended to.

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Wheal Arthur.
Devon Great Consols.
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Devon Great Consols.
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The two latter mines they particularly recommend for a great and immediate rise.
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£1500 TO £2000 WANTED as LOAN, on SECURITY OF PLANT, MACHINERY, and LEASE of a COLLIERY. The present works have cost about £10,000, and the above sum is required for the erection of additional machinery; 8 per cent. Interest will be paid for an immediate advance. None but principals treated with.—Apply by letter, to Box 220, Post-office, Bristol.

WANTED, a COLLIERY MANAGER to TAKE the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE of the WORKING and SALE DEPARTMENTS of an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY (Barnsley bed of coal). None but a thorough man of business, who has filled a similar situation, need apply. To a man of energy and experience a liberal salary will be given.—Apply in the first instance, with full particulars, to "Box 71," Post-office, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

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LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE WAGGON
COMPANY (LIMITED), BURY, LANCASHIRE.
Capital, £100,000.
The above company are PREPARED to BUILD and LET FOR HIRE from TEN to
ONE HUNDRED MINERAL WAGONS of the best possible construction.—For terms
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MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SOTH MARCH, 1981, is NOW READY
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

Original Correspondence.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

SIR,-The remarks I made in the Journal of Feb. 15 would appear to have produced the effects intended among the northern colliery owners, or rather those addicted to the one-shaft system, from the private letter I have received—which, by the bye, I should much rather have been addressed to yourself than to me personally. Withholding names, one gentleman writes—" You must be under the impression that all the collicities dressed to yourself than to me personally. Withholding names, one gentleman writes—"You must be under the impression that all the collicies in the North are single shafts being the exception to the general rule." This was not my impression, as I know there are a large proportion of collieries worked with two shafts; and I know that the owners of the collicies which are so worked do not regret having sunk two shafts. My correspondent says—"Brattices may be a very heavy expense in some parts of the country, doubtless those you are most familiar with. I have read a letter from another mining engineer, somewhere in the South, who said that it cost somewhere about 1500? a year to keep in repair." This statement was made by the late George Stephenson, C.E., a North Counman, and not by a southern "M.E."

He further adds—"It does not cost anything like that sum. I have mentioned the above to a gentleman largely connected with collieries, and he says that theirs did not cost 15d. for repairs. In all cases where brattices are required the materials and workmanship are good, and not liable to get out of repair." No one will dispute the quality of the materials and workmanship in the brattices, but we must treat the 15d. per annum as a mere figure of speech. But as to the infallibility of that system, we must point with the finger at the Hartley shaft, and the churchyard and village of Hartley, as a standing monument of its efficiency, and of the intel ligence of those who first introduced it into the northern mining districts, and to the generosity of those who adopt the evil system. The evils of the brattice system are not confined to such diseasers as that produced at Hart-

ligence of those who first introduced it into the northern mining districts, and to the generosity of those who adopt the evil system. The evils of the brattice system are not confined to such disasters as that produced at Hart-ley; it is attended with others—first, the almost impossibility of keeping them air-tight, which greatly affects the ventilation of the workings; and, second, in cases of explosion, arising from bad ventilation, the brattice, the weakest part, is the first to give way; when the air-courses are destroyed, the current of air ceases, and those who escape the fury of the fire are killed by the carbonic acid gas, while days must elapse ere even the dead bodies can be recovered, to say nothing of the expense of general repairs. My correspondent, in reference to the cost of sinking these shafts, states that a 12-ft. shaft does not cost from 15t. to 20t. per yard, as would appear from Mr. Coulson's evidence. He then refers to a single shaft, sunk 100 fms. in seven months. The cost of sinking, we all know, varies with the quality of the ground to be sunk through, and the quantity of water to be contended against. One shaft may cost 6t. per yard, another 30t., according to circumstances. 301., according to circumstances.

In alluding to the beam, my correspondent states—"I knew the engine at Hartley before the accident occurred. The catch-pins (meaning, I presume, the cross-heads) were in their places at each end of the beam, and things were not in the slovenly condition you describe. That at the pit end was broken by the spring-beams when it came in contact with them in its fall. This was proved at the inquest." Be it as it may, the cross-head must have been a weak affair, and totally inefficient for the cross-head must have been a weak affair, and totally inefficient for the purposes intended. With reference to the position of the beam, he states—"It is clearly proved that the beam broke in the up-stroke, or how do you account for the piston-rod being driven into the cross-head with such force as to split it?" If this were the case, the cross-head on the cylinder end of the beam must have been infinitely stronger than that at the pump and which appears to have effected little or recognitions when the heave. end, which appears to have offered little or no resistance when the beam broke and fell down the shaft.

Having replied to my correspondent's letter, and pointed out the defects Having replied to my correspondent's letter, and pointed out the defects of the one-shaft system, he favoured me with a second letter, which contains matter not generally known to your readers, and, which, with your permission, I will now record. He states—"From your letter, I feel you entertain an erroneous impression of my meaning in reference to the single-shaft system. You think that I, with o'djets here, have a strong partiality for the single shafts. I beg to state I am strongly opposed to them, as are nearly all I have spoken with on the subject. I say nearly, but I cannot remember one who held an opposite opinion. And yet they are sometimes even "now sunk, because the owners will not go to the expense of two shafts." Here, I would add, is an honourable admission of why single shafts are sunk, which can only be characterised as discreditable in the extreme on the part of those who sink these man-traps for their fellow-

of the shafts." Here, I would add, is an nonurable admission of why single shafts are sunk, which can only be characterised as discreditable in the extreme on the part of those who sink these man-traps for their fellow-creatures to work in. With this admission, the duty of Parliament is obvious for the protection of 'our hardworking colliers.

With reference to the Hartley works he states—"The owners of the Hartley Colliery saw their danger, and were busy in rectifying it. In six months they would have had a second shaft, 1½ mile to the rise. Every colliery should have at least two shafts." In this opinion I heartily concur. Again he says—"You misunderstand me. You speak of single shafts being the rule here, whereas they so far are in the minority. I should add that the instances of single shafts are far too numerous, and it it is to be hoped they will each year become less in number."

In the next paragraph my friend modifies his estimate of keeping the brattices in repair. He states—"I never intimated that brattices, as a general rule, will only cost 15d, per fm. to keep in repair. The sum that I named was given me by an acquaintance of mine. As an example of one individual case, which I transmitted to you on hearsay evidence, I can hardly conceive a brattice to cost 1500l. per annum for repairs, but from the high authority you name we must accept the figures as correct. Enclosed I give you the actual cost per fathom of putting in main brattice in a pit sunk in 1857 in the steam coal field of Northumberland.

Cost of 1 fm. of main brattice, side planks, 12 ft. of run Memel deals, 11×3

at 61/4d	0	6	6
Cost of 85 ft. of ditto, 11 ×3 (brattice deals), at 61/4d	2	6	016
at 6½d. Cost of 85 ft. of ditto, 11 × 3 (brattice deals), at 6½d. Dressing and grooving for sliders, 97 ft. run, at 3½d. Putting in brattices complete, including fixing side planks by sinkers' con-	0	6	0%
tract price	0	6	0
Iron sliders, 614 lengths per fathom, at 31bs, each = 14914 lbs., at 1d	0	12	51/6
Cramplets to side planks, six, at 1 lb. each, at 3d. per lb.	0	1	6
Joiners' time preparing planks at bank	0	0	7
W-4-4	-	**	
Total	£3	19	1%
Watel east of materials nor fathern			

Total		£3	19	13
Total cost of materials per fathom	£3	6	6	
Ditto for labour	0	12	736	
Add wages 3d. per fathom (shaft 13 ft. diameter)	0	0	3	
	-	_	_	
Mr. b. lane at d. d. al many de d'homme and	49.0	9.0	491	

I think, Sir, this admission on the part of a practical gentleman of the cost of putting in a brattice, and the additional size of the shaft required for this purpose, fully corroborates my statement, that two 9-ft. shafts, cost of putting in a brattice, and the additional size of the shaft required for this purpose, fully corroborates my statement, that two 9-ft. shafts cased with brickwork, would have been sunk at a cheaper rate through the same description of ground. The cost of sinking a 9-ft. shaft through any ordinary ground would be nearly as follows:—

k, materials, and labour 3 10 0=£5 0 0

But the cost in both cases would be in proportion to the amount of water and the nature of the ground to be sunk through. But when the strate

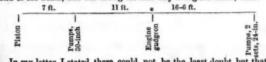
and the nature of the ground to be sunk through. But when the strata are well known the cost of sinking is less than through unknown ground. But I must proceed with my friend's letter. He states—"But as to the beam, the spring beams are still in their places, as anyone going to Hartley may see. The catch-pin at the pit end of the beam was of oak, I believe (to within an inch or two), 14 in. diameter. This was screwed to the upper side of the beam by iron straps, bolted on very strongly." Now, when the beam broke (I still maintain it broke at the top of the stroke), where is the catch-pin that would withstand the sudden shock of 20 tons of section follows from a bajoth of 96 and to be sudden shock of 20 tons where is the catch-pin that would withstand the sudden shock of 20 tons of matter falling from a height of 9 ft., and to be suddenly arrested by the spring-beams? The readers of the Mining Journal will recollect that I stated it appeared to me the beam broke when the load was off it; if the beam was at the top of the stroke, it had discharged its load, and had nothing but the weight of the pump-rods on it. With reference to the cross-bead being within an inch or two of 14 in. disarter. Id one think head being within an inch or two of 14 in. diameter, I do not think a cross-head was calculated to do this. The spring-beams it appears in intact, whilst the cross-head, or the iron straps, gave way, which of the two is uncertain. As he states, "There is no doubt but the iron straps, which I well remember were very substantial, gave way, or the catch-pin itself broke. The fact of the piston coming down on the bottom of the cylinder, and forcing the piston-rod into the cross-head, proves this. It is not usual here, or in any other places that I can remember to have seen, to have any other security than what I have named." It is evident from this that the cross-heads were merely placed on each end of the beam, simply for the protection of the cylinder and piston-rod, and of the beam, simply for the protection of the cylinder and piston-rod, and not intended as a protection in case the beam should break. From this

admission, the Inspector of Mines in this district has a plain path before him. When these large masses of iron are vibrating over a single shaft, two, if not more, substantial cross-heads should be attached to the pump end of the beam. One is inclined to sympathise with the Government Inspectors: their labours are enormous, and, without doubt, an additional number of Inspectors and the state of the state number of Inspectors ought to be at once appointed, if the mines are to be effectively protected.

My friend remarks—"I have heard in one or two instances of chains

My friend remarks—"I have heard in one or two instances of chains being used. Malleable iron beams are also being introduced here and in other parts, as, of course, you well know. Before the accident I have been more than once through the district, and have always found the engine at Hartley, large as it was, a pattern of neatness, though I admit it was badly balanced—I menn, two heavy lifting sets were hung at one end of the beam, and one lifting set half-way along the other, thus:—

7 ft. 11 ft. 16-6 ft.



In my letter I stated there could not be the least doubt but that the strain on the beam was equivalent to its breaking weight, for in addition to the strain of the pumps, there were 14 iron wedges forced in to secure the beam to the gudgeon. The power exerted by these wedges must have been enormous, and, to my mind, the sole cause of the disaster. Cast-iron beams, if cast in two parts, may be made perfectly safe, as follows:—If the space between the two sides were filled in with a timber lining, and to this the two sides of the beam firmly screwed, if the cast-iron portion broke, the woodwork would prevent the beam from falling. This plan would render the cast as safe as a wrought-iron one, and infinitely cheaper.

In conclusion, I beg to state an accident like that at Hartley could never occur in the Shropshire district. In opening a colliery, if it is troubled with water, a shaft is sunk in the deep of the mine for the exclusive use of the pumping-engine. The working shafts are sunk about 50 or 60 ft. apart, which we term a pair of shafts. One engine draws the coals from the two shafts. In the sinking, a small drift way is driven from one shaft to the other for ventilation. As the works proceed these drift ways are filled up again. When the coal is reached a current of air for ventilation is at command. The coals and other minerals are worked on the long wall system: this is the only system that admits of first-rate ventilation. wall system: this is the only system that admits of first-rate ventilation.

A current of air passes through the whole of the workings. The gate roads are the air-courses, consequently not liable to get out of order.

The cost of getting the coal is, on an average, as follows:—

Delivered at the furnaces, canal, or railway for sale. The proprietors find the engine and pit gear, and rails for under and above ground; the chartermasters find all tools, horses, &c. In point of economy I do not think our northern friends can approach us with their stall and pillar system. One word more. Mr. G. Walcott, C.E., has proposed what he calls "Harbours of Refuge" in the pits. Permit me to tell that gentleman his suggestion is all "nonsense." A second shaft, with plenty of air for providing its lightly that is required. The colling as without the refuge here.

estion is all "nonsense." A second shaft, with plenty on, is all that is required. The collier can then take his own fireside, and smoke his pipe in peace and safety. I fear I must say the same of Mr. Colwell's bottle-of-smoke proposal: a good system of ventilation, with a barometer daily consulted, would give ample warning of danger on all occasions.

G. Shepherd, C. & M.E. of danger on all occasions.
26, Throgmorton-street, E.C., March 6.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

SIR,-In the Journal of Dec. 21 "M.E." desired me to answer certain questions respecting my invention for exhausting fire-damp from coal mines. I replied to the queries in the following week. Now, will "M.E.' oblige me by giving his opinion on them through the Journal, as promised?

Blaenavon Gas and Water-works, Pontypool. J. G. WILLIAMS.

COMPENSATION FUND.

SIR,-Soon after the dreadful colliery accident at Risca, a long letter of mine appeared in the Journal, suggesting a plan for instituting a "Benevolent Fund," for affording instant and ample pecuniary medical or surgical relief to the sufferers from that and similar-indeed, all kinds of ac cidents in coal and other mines; the proposition, however, failed at the time referred to in arousing the public, or any individual mind, to the great and peculiar benefits that would have flown from its general, or even partial, adoption. But since the lamentable Hartley and Gethin Pit (Merthyr) accidents have occurred, numerous suggestions have appeared in your excellent Journal, and also in other public prints, advocating the principles upon which the "Benevolent Fund" above referred to was proposed to be instituted, which were as follows. That a short Ast of Parliaments. upon which the "Benevolent Fund" above referred to was proposed to be instituted, which were as follows:—That a short Act of Parliament be passed (or individual coal proprietors, ironmasters, and their workmen may

passed (or individual coal proprietors, ironmasters, and their workmen may voluntarily agree) to levy a contribution of 1½d, per ton of coal raised (the masters 1d, and the workmen ¼d, per ton), which upon the 84 millions of tons now annually brought to the surface would amount to 525,000l. Here would be a "fund" adequate and instantly available to meet all possible accidents in every coal pit in the United Kingdom, and that at once, without waiting for the too often tardy aid of voluntary subscriptions. It was also proposed that the "Benevolent Fund" should form the nucleus of a "General Life and Accident Insurance Fund," for the benefit of workof a "General Life and Accident Insurance Fund," for the benefit of work-men of all kinds, and likewise a "Medical and Surgical Fund," for afford-ing, on easy terms, adequate relief in all cases of accident or illness, both to males and females, including all necessary supplies of nourishment, so often included in the recommendations of doctors to their poor patients, but to solders and form either the surgery or discourse their

often included in the recommendations of doctors to their poor patients, but so seldom sent from either the surgery or dispensary.

Mr. Jos. Goodwin, in last week's Journal, says he agrees with "A Pitman" that the coal mines of this country can never be worked without accidents occurring. Mr. Handel Cossham also, in the same Journal, and on the same subject, says—"Do what we may, accidents still would occur;" and many able colliery viewers and Government Inspectors are of the same opinion. Now, under these uncontrollable circumstances, it is the exclusive and high prerogative of civilised men to adequately provide against the consequences of such calamities, and not let them come upon us like a "thief in the night," as it were, and find us sleeping and dreaming. We are expressly admonished at the very beginning of things to "subduce and replenish the earth," and all that it contains; and the entire physical, if not the moral, elements of Nature are placed in our hands to fully enable us to effectively do so. Let not those dreadful casualties above alluded to, therefore, come upon us like a thunderbolt on unguarded and unprotected nature, but make due provision for the unforescen and inevitstected nature, but make due provision for the unforeseen and inevit-accidents attending not only mining pursuits, but all others of the sary and desirable avocations of an active and industrious life, identical with a state of rational Christian civilisation. S. B. ROGERS. Newport, Mon., March 4.

SIMPLE DRAWING MACHINERY.

SIR,-In reply to your correspondent, I beg to state that the plan I proose to adopt for drawing is as follows-On the top of an incline plane are to be fixed some strong framework, and on which is to be fixed a machine, consisting of a strong wrought-iron shaft, on which are to be three drums and a break-wheel. The centre drum to be for the winding chain; one of the side drums for the chain of the truck and water-box for drawing up the kibble; the other drum is for the chain of a balance to work on. The the kibble; the other drum is for the chain of a balance to work on. The incline plane to be made with two sets of rails—one pair will work the large truck and water-box, and the other will work a small truck, made of the lightest materials, and will act as a balance, as follows:—When the kibble is at the surface the large truck will be at the bottom, and the small balance truck at the top of the incline. Turn a sufficient quantity of water into the small balance to start the large truck from the bottom and send the kibble down. When this balance cost down to a certain point of the inkibble down. When this balance gets down to a certain point of the in cline it will discharge its water, and when it gets half way down—that is cline it will discharge its water, and when it gets half way down—that is, the length of its chain—it will begin to ascend, and get at the top of the incline with the other truck; the kibble will then be at the bottom. Then turn some water in each truck, sufficient to start the kibble from the bottom, the two trucks will descend together; when they get to the point stated above the small one will discharge its water, and when it gets to the length of its chain it will begin to ascend, and act as a balance to the descending truck and get to the top when the kibble gets up, and so be in readiness to send the kibble down again: the whole to be governed by a break worked by a worm-screw. In mines where there are two or more

shafts they might be made available for balances, whereby the account and descending of the kibble might be conducted with more regular and descending of the kibble might be conducted with more regular. But as your numerous readers, and, I have no doubt, your correspondence are aware that a great many of our metallic mines (and especially made available for drawing purposes on the above plan, when it would be sufficient to work a wheel for the same purpose. I beg to inform a correspondent that I have never seen any water-balances at work, or to any being in existence, before I saw his letter in the Journal, has seen incline planes at work for the purpose of sending stones and as things down from the top of a hill, where the full tracks pull up the cones. Taking my ideas from this, I thought that an incline plane as be constructed for drawing stuff from mines, where water could be got the motive power.—Newvastle-Emlyn, March 3.

R. Sakura shafts they might be made available for balances, whereby the

MANUFACTURE OF PEAT.

SIR,-Can any of your correspondents inform me what progress & Buckland is making in developing his discovery of a cheap method reating peat, so as to render it dense and applicable to the ordinary treating peat, so as to render it dense and applicable to the ordinary peopoes for which coal is now used? The importance of such a discrept so great, that I am surprised it has not made more stir in the simulation of the surprised that it only requires the inventor to the himself to secure the co-operation of at least everyone in Ireland. Has been shown some specimens of peat condensed by his process, I have the hesitation in pronouncing the quality and density to be all that an equired; and, if it could be sold at (say) 10s. to 12s. per ton, it would an enormous demand, and would, I think, materially aid the development of the metalliferous resources of Ireland. of the metalliferous resources of Ireland.

As a shareholder in the old Irish Peat Company, I know that in As a shareholder in the old Irish Peat Company, I know that is a neighbourhood of Athy there is a deposit of ore which, with peat, tak iron equal to the finest brands of Sweden, samples of the product is exhibited at one or two meetings of the company in London. If Mr. Rel land's process could be carried out cheaply on the bogs of this district, lie no hesitation in saying that Irish charcoal iron would become well know the market, and would command a high price. If there was sere that tention, as I hear there was, of forming a great public company to the market, and would command a high price. If there was ever the tention, as I hear there was, of forming a great public company for me ing Mr. Buckland's patents, why is not the present opportunity of bride the project prominently before the public availed of? Capitalists are laing round for a favourable investment, and I really think that with care judgment the manufacture of peat would offer all they could wish.

THE CAPULA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

-The correspondent who, under the signature of a "Looker-a as written about this company, and animadverts upon the calculation the prospectus, also makes some general remarks on the mines and per of Mexico. Of the latter, he says, "they are some of the most de of Mexico. Of the latter, he says, "they are some of the most deal people on the face of the earth;" and he alludes to their "brutal and is cious habits." It is very true that Mexico has, owing to a long period misgovernment, as well under the Spanish rule as under the republic leaders, become disorganised, and brought by contending factions in state of anarchy; but it appears to me very unjust to condema whi people on such grounds: and I contend, from some personal experient the country and the people, that, as a body, they are not more ricinstill-disposed than the people of any other nation on the face of the end on the contrary, a very large proportion of the working population are markably docile and, I may add, intelligent. I have seen labourers mit to treatment which no English labourer would have borne in a country. I have travelled in the wildest parts of Mexico with "most who could not be surpassed for their honesty and patient endurance. To country. I have travelled in the wildest parts of Mexico with "most who could not be surpassed for their honesty and patient endurance. If "arrieros" were and are trusted with the most valuable goods, with any security but their own character for integrity. Robbers there have any security but their own character for integrity. Robbers there have ways been, as there were highwaymen once upon a time on Blacking and Finchley Common; but all England was not condemned for the ladeeds of a few. There are the elements of good in the Mexican pair Let the rulers, whoever they may be, grant toleration in religion, toleration in the holding of lands, and freedom of action in the various branches industry, and in a few years you would find robberies and marden in frequent, and the people contented and happy, because it really does require much to make them so.

corrrespondent is right in describing Mexico as a glorious re and he is also correct in stating that the profits of some of the mind immense; the Rosario Mine, which he mentions, being one of the mon cent prizes in Mexican mining. But, without accusing of inconsists one who does not write in a bad temper, it is not very easy to underst why he should cavil at, or question the probability of, the corrections the calculation put forth in the Capula prospectus. He tells us that profits from Rosario amount to 300,000/L per year. The silver retain in each year amounts, in fact, to about \$3,500,000. Yet that mine one with a beer fewoursells progrees of such a result than the Capula and profits from Rosario amount to 300,000f, per year. The silver returns in each year amounts, in fact, to about \$3,500,000. Yet that mine quist with a less favourable prospect of such a result than the Capila, and houtlay upon it was very small. The returns from a mine are not, then be measured by the capital expended upon it—that is, in the ordist sense in which we look at capital laid out in a manufacturing busies. Your correspondent may, however, agree with me in this; and I will therefore, briefly notice his two main objections to the prospectus. As first, as to the calculation, he asks who made it? I think the answer is the prospectus tiself. There are five directors, there are brokers, and his is the secretary, and they are responsible for the prospectus which is thave issued, even if they individually could say that they did not make calculation. The calculation is, that after certain work has been done mine will be capable of yielding 150 tons of ore per week, of an away of 54 ozs. of silver per ton; and this 54 is reduced to 43 in the process "beneficio." All I can say is, that the quantity and the value appear me very moderate, and the estimate seems perfectly justified by the scription and plan of the mine. Mr. Chynoweth, one of the director, as a gentleman of integrity and business-like habits, with a thorough law ledge of the whole matter, is able to estimate the cost of raising and reletion—the former is likely to be small, because of the deep adit level.

I am one of those who think that calculations of profit are much belieft out of a mining prospectus, but it appears that the public like to he some idea of what is to be expected in the shape of returns. It is not think, pretended that the profit is to be obtained at once, or even in a syshort time; the words of the prospectus are "before any result can be short time; the words of the prospectus are "before any result can be short time; the words of the prospectus are "before any result can be short time; the words of the prospectus are "before an

work of reduction can commence; meanwhile the mining trials may coed. As regards the nature and quality of the ore, notwithstanding, correspondent's doubt, I say that the samples I have seen presentage a "pinta," and are as favourable in their nature, as any other silver. in Mexico. Your correspondent questions the sanity of a man whose give up two-thirds of a concern which promises such results, and he ries our "mind's eve " to Cornwall. But nobody thinks of q sanity of the lord of a Cornish mine who grants his mine, or reness at lease, at a royalty of 1-18th, even when the mine is in a most produce state. The case of the Capula is this—Mr. Chester, whose character is honour I have never heard doubted, prosecuted the working of the mirror several years, and expended 10,000%. He communicated the adit was chaft and out of the mirror and the second several years and the second several years. for several years, and expended 10,000/. He communicated the sun-carried on without money, neither can a productive mine be made and able without the means of extracting its riches. The means are not a hand; negociations commence, and the result is the Capula Mining (or pany (limited). Every reader of the prospectus must, moreover, be similar with the somewhat unusual proof of the owner's confidence in his minimum that he asks for nothing until the company has been repail in whole of its outlay. Your correspondent remarks as to the supply of wis being insufficient for a reduction works. My own knowledge of the birtict, and the information derived from others, induce me to believe his fears in this respect are groundless. Mexico may yet become one of the finest countries in the world, without turning the Mexicans ont of its but it will not be by allowing the Spaniards to regain possession. I was not a supply of the statement of the second of the supply of but it will not be by allowing the Spaniards to regain possession ture to predict that the time will come when not only the Capula other English companies, will be working mines in Mexico, and ture to predict that the time will come when not only the evaluation other English companies, will be working mines in Mexico, and wifferent results to those which caused the ruin of the great comp former days. The only one of those old companies now existing United Mexican, and perseverance has in that instance led to proper annum. In the district which lies between the rich mine of in Pachuca, and the mine of Capula, there is a range of hills core the finest timber, and crossed by mineral veins of the greatest There is the rich mine of Arevalo, and others of less note, and all

MARC e is a mir R MINE SIR,—Hav ablished S ee nothing

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ge is a mining field which will assuredly some day be brought under

R MINERS, MINING SCHOOLS, AND CHEMISTRY-No. II. Eng.—Having in my last promised to slightly analyse the Government ablished Schools of Mines, I now endeavour to do so, first remarking that he nothing held out in those schools to stimulate teachers to persevere. shished Schools of Mines, I now endeavour to do so, first remarking that enothing held out in those schools to stimulate teachers to persevere. The second of the second s

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE EARTH.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE EARTH.

Sir,—In resuming my remarks on mineral veins and their bearings, you ill permit me to notice a few errors into which Mr. Wallace has fallen the regard to the science of geology. To refute his very strange error, that Mystery haunts not the domain of philosophy—where science begins ere mystery ends," I will refer to Prof. Forbes, one of the first philosophers of fealis, and one who advocated the drift theory, without Mr. Wallace's singular diam of the demonation of the coal measures. Prof. Forbes says, "I cannot resolve in mind the many queries which the consideration of the most insignificant of organised autres, whether mained or vegetable, suggests without feeling that the rejection of a Asy man who adopts Mr. Wallace's theories will certainly be lost in the submergences in the savertions and assumptions of his mystical notions of geology the appears to have plairy, because it is a myster, a the most beaotted form of human pride."

Any man who adopts Mr. Wallace's theories will certainly be lost in the submergences at the submergences will certainly be lost in the submergences at the submergences will certainly be lost in the submergences at the submergences will certainly be lost in the submergences at the submergences will certainly be lost in the submergences at the submergence will be adopted to the submergence of the submergence will be adopted to the submergence of the submergence will be adopted to the submergence of the su

lace cut through its north cheek in six months? As it holds its course from sea to sea, and through the deepest rocks and shallowest strata, if the coal measures had been swept off they must have carried its surface with them; instead of that it has thrown out the coal many fathoms, and displaced the strata the depth of its throw. We find it on the surface with one sort of mineral or another in every strata, and, with the exception of the limestone and whin, much clearer in the milistone grit than in any other. I assure Mr. Wallace that it is my opinion that his reputation would be more speedily increased by solving questions I have put than by attempting to teach those who are natural philosophers and scientific geologists, and to instruct agents to work mines and collected that it is my opinion that his reputation would be more speedily increased by solving questions I have put than by attempting to teach those who are natural philosophers and scientific geologists, and to instruct agents to work mines and collected that it is my opinion that his reputation would be more speedily increased by solving questions I have put than by attempting to teach those who are natural philosophers and scientific geologists, and to instruct agents to work mines and collieries that they know little about. As for the section of a coal measure or mine, as shown by Mr. Ennor in the Journal of Feb. I (one section being by a professor with the faults and coal seams), it is a clear proof that he does not know what the situation of the faults is. Did any of those "deeply versed in geology" ever suggest that a colliery should be opened at the faults where all the water and the gases accumulate? With two shafts, one on the incline to the first seam, then sink to the next or third, and then another incline being guided by the strata and the nature of the measures, always minding to dread from either. The business of a dealer in mining shares, who seeks to conduct it of read from either. The business of a dealer in mining shares, who se

ON THE METALLISING CARBONATE AND OXIDE ORES.

ON THE METALLISING CARBONATE AND OXIDE ORES.

Sir,—Some time ago I observed a comparison, attempted by the agent of Mr. Rodda, between Mr. Henderson's process and that of Mr. Rodda—the advantages being, of course, much in favour of the employer of the agent. As Mr. Rodda's patent was not then specified, Mr. Henderson was entirely precluded from any reply. I regret now to say that Mr. Henderson was entirely precluded from any reply. I regret now to say that Mr. Henderson has not considered it worth while to reply, as Mr. Rodda's process has been for some time known, and a company is in process of organisation to work it at the Burra Burra Mine, in South Australia; but as it may be interesting to your readers to know what the process is, I shall attempt a description. It appears to me to consist in heating the ore mixed with charcoal out of contact with the air, in such a way as to reduce the copper to the metallic state, and again cooling out of contact with the air. The ore is afterwards etamped and washed in the usual manner. Now, if this is a correct statement of Mr. Rodda's process, I beg to inform that gentleman that it is an expectation of a process patented by Mr. Mason six or eight years ago, and worked on the large scale by the Castillan Mining Company, at their mine "kindors," near Burgos, in the North of Spain, and that after careful and repeated experiments the found, either that the reduced copper was in such a fine state of division, that when put to the stamps a heavy loss of metal was the result; or, as might be naturally anticipated, the reduction was not perfect, part remaining oxide, and part being silicated, or converted into siag, was left with the tailings. Whether one or all of these causes combined rendered the process inapplicable, the only result of the experiments the have been to prove that the process would not pay, and it was very soon abandoned. Locking at the process in a chemical point of view, it will be apparent that the more contact of charcoal outside a piece of carbonate ore

METALLIFEROUS VEINS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

METALLIFEROUS VEINS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

[Concluded from lust week's Journal.]

Sir.,—The causes of shifts next require a brief notice. In this mining tract the north and south veins generally shift those of an east and west character. The former veins have frequently greater throws than the latter, and are also more wreathed in their appearance. From these circumstances, it may be inferred that the original fissures from which the north and south weins have been built have been of a more deep-seated character, or, at all events, that they have given off more heat than these of an east and west course. Admitting this to be a reasonable inference, then the marine currents must necessarily have been stronger, up to the sides of the north and south veins, while building, and must have extended to a greater distance on each side than on the sides of the east and west veins. However, it not unfrequently happens that when an east and west veins. However, it not unfrequently happens that when an east and west veins, the side of the north and south vein, it will almost invariably be shifted. Should it come from the north-east, up to the east side of the north and south vein, it will be shifted to the south, or should it come from the south-east, up to the east side of the north and south vein, it will be shifted to the north. In order to have recourse to example for illustration, suppose a wide, deep open fissure, on the primary floor, having a north and south bearing, and another of smaller dimensions having a north-east and south-west course, and necessarily reconstance and south-west to be a standard to the north-east and south-west course, and necessarily reconstance and south wein to hade from the perpendicular downwards to the west, and the north-east and south vein, and the latter the north-east and south-west one. Assaining the north and south vein to hade from the perpendicular downwards to the west, and the north-east and south-west wein, on the east side of the north and south vein, while building. In t

MINING IN FLINTSHIRE-THE BRYN GWIOG.

MINING IN FLINTSHIRE—THE BRYN GWIOG.

SIR,—All acquainted with the lead mines now working in Flintshire must know that nearly the whole of them are surrounded by, or near, old workings. Those old mines have been abandoned, some fifty, others above one hundred years. The old levels and workings are either run together or filled with water; therefore it is impossible for anyone to know their extent. Sometimes, when we think we have 20 fms. to drive, we have not driven as many inches before we have cut into the old workings. This was the case at Bryn Gwiog Mine, where the sixteen poor men loat their lives. The shallow levels at Bryn Gwiog extended many fathoms further west, that is, towards the old workings, than the deeper level, which was driven into the water, and which caused the accident. The level being quite dry, there was not the least indication they were getting near the water. There is nothing to be laid to the charge of the agent, or the unfortunate poor miners who lost their lives. To-day the inquest commences, and I feel confident that the vardiet will be very different from that of the gentleman who gave his last week.

Mr. Goble; and he will get no one to coincide with him who knows the nature of the accident. Strong remarks, indeed, are Mr. Goble's. White speaking of the agent, he says, "dead or alive, such mortal," &c. Such comments are altogether uscalled for. Every person acquainted with Capt. Evans knows him to be a most respectable man, and one who has had considerable experience as a mine agent, and I have every reason to believe he values human life as much as the celebrated gold scribe. I should judge Mr. Goble to be an advocate of Lynch law, after telling us he has travelled in those countries where such law existed. Mr. Goble is certainly one of these gentlemen who have the organ of self-esteem highly developed, and likes to see his name in print. He tella us a great deal of his doings and sayings while he was in Australia. I was in Victoria at the time he speaks of, though I never heard

SHARE DEALING—ADVERTISING PRICES.

SIR,—I am an advocate for free trade and honest competition; fair dealing has nothing to dread from either. The business of a dealer in mining abares, who seeks to conduct it honourably and in recognised shares, is, however, subject to a species of annoyance, whereby he frequently losses his clients, and his clients lose their money, and in turn they are disgusted and cease to invest in mining—by parties who advertise shares at prices which they neither possess nor can supply, with a view to entrap the clients of others into a correspondence, many instances of which have come under my notice. I should not have troubled you with this but for the fact that this system is rapidly increasing. One gentleman in inst week's Journal advertises for sale amount of stock I unheat lattingly state all the brokers in the market put together neither possess or have for sale. But this is not the worst; I take two or three flagrant cases. South Caradon shures are alvertised for sale as 300%, each; now, thave been abuyer for a week at 200%, and have failed to obtain a share. Besides, I notice in the front page that mother gentleman advertises to buy the same at 318%. West Caradon shares are advertised at 39%, 15a;; I have been a buyer for a week at 20a. But it is useless to multiply instances. With you the advertising portion of the Journal is, and can only be, a purely commercial matter, and I can only rely on your sense of justice in giving me a little of your valuable space to expose a system that not only subjects the broker to much annoyance, but has a direct tendency to deter investments in mining shares.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.

Sir,—I have been a shareholder in the above for many years, and, consequently, I need not tell you my shares have cost me ten times more than the present value; but of this I do not compilain. Like all other mines, it is an adventure, and parties joining such must put up with the consequences, whether good fortune or misfortune is the result; but what I particularly wish to draw your attention to, and to get information of, is the proceeds of this mine. By referring back for a long time past, you will perceive that the 36 fm. level has been driving almost in a continuous course of ore. The reports (without going to extremes) ray 6, 5, and 4 tons per fm.; but, I should say, certainly averaging 5 tons. The last report issued to the shareholders, signed J. Phillips and W. G. Gard, says the average has been 5 tons, or 261. per fm., and which is its present value. Now, I want to ask where this ore goes to, for I have taken the trouble of referring back to past sales, and I think the last one yields beyond an average. This you will find consisted of 150 tons of ore—72 tons, at 11. 18s.; 59 tons, at 21. 38. 5d.; and, lastly, 19 tons, at 71. 18s. The latter 19 tons I can understand is taken from the 16 fm. level, each of Gard's shaft, having been for some time past worth about 2 tons, or 151. per fm. Then, what on earth becomes of the ore worth 51. per fm. Latter from the 36 and 46 fm. levely will do so instead. I wait their reply, and, if not satisfactory, I may have a great deal more to say about this mine. In the meantime, I may be allowed to say that I believe in this mine the shareholders have the elements of success; but I, at the same time, believe it would be very difficult to find a mine worse managed than East Gunnis Late and the research of the fine, I may in my next have a little to say as to the present cost of working the mine; the 140. paid to the Duke of Bedford, either in Devon Corawall. I may in my next have a little to say as to the present cost of working

WHEAL SIDNEY-THE TURBINE.

WHEAL SIDNEY—THE TURBINE.

Sir.,—In reply to the letter signed by "A Shareholder," to which my attention was called by Captain Edwards, I beg to state that the turbine was purchased at my instigation, and Captain Edwards is not responsible for its failure if it fail, nor to applicate the state of the turbine, or anything connected with it; and if he require information on that or any other point, and will write to med dreet. I will give him the fullest information. Such a course would be preferable to semi-hostile, depreciatory letters, published in the Mining Journal under an anonymous signature. As it is within the bounds of possibility that the letter in question may really be intended to obtain information only, I beg further to state that the turbine is one of Schiele's patent, manifactured by the North Moor Foundry Company, at Oldham; its invoice cost is 34t, 10s. (including the sluice-valve for starting and stopping), and subject to being returned again without payment if its performances are not satisfactory. It was ordered on the understanding that it was fitted with adjustment-sear, to work with from 10e to 300 gaillons of water per minute. It was tried within three days of the last general meeting, and subsequent trials have proved that it will not work effectively unless the supply of water is considerably more than the minimum named by the North Moor Foundry Company. I believe its best effect will be obtained by a full supply of water, and a point is now included by the North Moor Foundry Company. I believe its best effect will be obtained by a full supply of water, and a point is now included the day. A water-wheel is quite inapplicable, the full of water being 170 feet high at least. Within a week or two probably more will be known about its utility on the mine; and as these turbines answer in other situations, there is not much reason to apprehend a faiture.

Plymouth, March 4.

Thus Purssen.

ROCHE AND ST. AUSTELL MINING DISTRICTS.

ROCHE AND ST. AUSTELL MINING DISTRICTS.

Sir,—In my last letter I stated that the engine was on the ground at East Beam ready for working; since that time it has been put to work, the water drained to a 20 fathom level, and a cross-cut commenced towards the lode in a good channel of decomposed granite, in which a good lode may be expected, which will soon be intersected, the lode, being only a few fathoms south of the shaft.—About a mile east of this mine is East Wield, which is working by a private party by means of an adit level going into the hill; in this sett they have opened on two lodes that have produced some good work for tim. The north lode in the present end of the adit is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks; the south lode is 1 ft. 6 wide, just of the same value. The lodes are very promising, and highly deserve a good trial; to do this a steam-engine will be required, no water being available for water-power. Whether the present company will do this or put it into other hands, I cannot say; I should think a company would be formed publicly for it, to work it effectually, as it deserves. There are several other places in this district that I intend to call attention to as soon as time will permit, and next week I will send you the plan of the mines referred to by me in this district, showing the various lodes, clevans, &c. I am much pleased to read Mr. Ennor's remarks on the exorbitant charges made by the lords to mining companies for working their lands, which I will make some remarks of Mr. Ennor and your other correspondents will do some good to the mining world, and get the lords to be more liberal, and confine their stewards to a fair remuneration for their labour.—St. Austell, March 5.

MINE AGENT.

COAL MINING IN JAPAN.—According to our ambassador, Japanese mining is conducted on very primitive principles. The Prince of Fizen's coal mine consisted only of a narrow opening to a horizontal adit or gallery in the hill. Some of the coal, which was bituminous, looked well; but a large quantity, already collected, was exposed to the air, and would necessarily rapidly deteriorate when wet. Further on, Mr. Alcock came upon other coal heaps, by the banks of a river which seemed to admit flat-bottomed boats. The difficulty experienced in getting abundant supplies at Nagasaki, and of better quality, is explained on the spot, by the alleged nap-payment of the cost by the Tycoon's officers, who insist on its being delivered to them for sale. They are, in fact, the first purchasers, and retail it for their own profit to the foreigner; but a demand has recently been made, on the part of the Frince, to be his own selemann, and to send his own agent to Nagasaki for that purpose.

LAKE SUPPRING COPPER MINING IN 1861—The mines of Lake Supplies.

to send his own agent to Nagasaki for that purpose.

Lake Superior Copper Mining in 1861.—The mines of Lake Superior have closed the most vigorous and prosperous of campaigns, and have raised, in the aggregate, over 10,000 tons of copper mineral, which will average, on metallargical treatment, about 85 per cent. for refined metal. The district of Fortage Lake, the youngest of the three sections, has led all in production, having raised and shipped, from the seven mines in operation during the season, over 4500 tons of high percentage ore. This, with the exception of that produced by the Quincy Company, has been treated at the Portage Lake Smelting Works, the amount produced there being 5,129,000 pounds of ingot copper. If we estimate the value of the Quincy's mineral to have been 75 per cent. (certainly low enough), we shall have 3600 tons as the product of the Portage Lake mines in refined metal.—Detroit Tribune.

ZEITSCHRIFT FUR BERGRECHT .- The second part of the second year's ZETECHRIFT FUR BERGERCHT.—The second part of the second year's volume of this manual, to the value and utility of which we have on several previous occasions referred, has recently been issued. It contains a complete translation of the Spanish mining lew of July, 1850, with an introduction by Dr. Burkart, of Bonn; an account of the French decree relating to mining taxation, and of the recent reforms in Prussian mining law, by the editors. In the portion of the book devoted to original treatises, we find the commencement, the first chapter, of an elaborate series of papers on Mining Companies and their Reform (das bergbauliche Genossenshaftswesen und dessen Rieform), by Dr. Schomburg, of Weimar. From the sketch which the doctor gives of the heads under which he intends to treat the subject we should think the series would be extremely valuable, as the laws of the whole of the German States—trassin, Saxony, Austria, and the minor states—will come under review. The other original paper is the continuation of Dr. H. Achenbach, on French mining law. There are several other valuable contributions in the volume, which well maintains the character of its predecessors.

PLATED WAR SHIPS IN THE OLDEN TIME. Ackared War Shiffs in The Oldber Inne.—At a late meeting of the Archeological Institute, Capitain Windas, R.I.N., read an account of a great carrack, or man-of-war, built by the Knights of St. John, at Nice, in 1530. It was one of the fleet sent by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, in 1539, against Tunis. She was named the Santa Anna, and attracted much attention from her size, armament, and fittings. She had six decks; her crew was 300 men; she had a chapel, hall of reception, &c., and they served the crew with fresh bread dally. One remarkable fact of her construction was that she was sheathed in lead up to her bulwarks, and was impenentable to the utililery of that day. The lead was attached with brass boits. She was the La alloire or the Warrior of her day. The account of her was to be seen in Bosto, and the huge carrack figures in the freecoes of the Palace of the Knights Hospitaliers at Rome.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS-DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, DEBILITY, &c.-Some HOLLOWAYS PILLS—DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, DEBILITY, &c.—Some defect in digestion is generally the cause of mental depression. On rectifying the disordered stomach the long list of gloomy thoughts retire, and are succeeded by more hopeful and happier feelings. Holloway's pills have been renowned far and wide for effecting the desirable change. They remove all obstructions, regulate all secretions, and correct depraved humours, by purifying the blood, and invigorating the stomach. Their medicinal virtues reach, relieve, and stimulate overy organ and gland in the body, whereby the entire system is renovated. No medicine ever before discovered sets so directly and beneficially upon the blood and circulation as Holloway's pills, which combine the rare merit of efficiency and harmlessness.

Freedom from coughs in ten minutes is secured by Dr. LOCOCK's PUL-movic Warris. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)4, 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's o Old Broad-street, on Thursday,—Mr. Peter Watson in the chair.

Mr. DUSSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the m of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts for the six months ending December showed—Balance last sudit £ 157 5 Call 1024 0 Tin sold 4743 19 Copper ore sold 23 18

saying that when the calciner is got to work, and all the heads in full play, we shall sample tin monthly, and make regular profits. We have 51 men employed on tutwork, and 65 on tribute.—E. Roorra, J. Pope.

The Charman said he had great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, for he thought shareholders would agree with him that there was good cause for congratulation. It would be seen by the cost-sheets for Sopt., Oct., Nov., and Dec. that there had been charged during that period for buildings and merchants' bills the sum of 1711., and also 7301, for a 52-in. cylinder engine, and 1601, for cutting down Georgia shalt. The bulance in hand at the last meeting amounted to 1571. 5s. 7d., and there had been paid upon the call them made 9814., so that at the end of Dec. there was a balance in hand of 5702. During the six months ending Dec. the tinstuff realised 47451, and the copper ore 231. Had the tinstuff solid during the past year been stamped and sent to the exacting-house as black tin, instead of having realised 53477. It would in all probability have brought about 10,0001. The adit level, 40 fms. from surface, had been extended other locks were very rich. A pumping-engine was purchased and erected upon Annie's shaft, and flat-rods were carried down to the flat-rod shaft, which, with the pitwork, the casing and dividing the shaft, timberwork, &c., incurred an expenditure of about 20001. Since then Gryll's, or the eastern, shaft had been sunk from adit to the 10, and was now down about 5 fms. below that level, and in very easy ground. The flat-rod shaft had been sunk from adit to the 10, and was now down about 5 fms. bestow that level, and in very easy ground. The flat-rod shaft had been sunk from adit to the shareholders. Six winass had been sunk from adit to the 10, and was now down about 5 fms. best of flat-rod shaft, and west 85 fms., and a communication made with the 20 driving east of Annie's shaft had been sunk from adit to the 10, for the more efficient and economical development o

for dressing-floors, would cost about 1000/. When that was accomplished, which would be in about two or three months, he had no doubt but that good and lasting profits would be given to the shareholders.

Mr. Ricu enquired if there was any reason to expect that the labour cost would be reduced?—The Charman replied that the labour cost would, in all probability, be increased, but now that the erections had been completed, the merchants' bills, no doubt, would be considerably decreased.

Mr. E. COOKE said he was present at the starting of the stamping-engine, when he availed himself of the opportunity of looking over the extensive sett, and it afforded him much pleasure to witness the quantity of tinstoff at surface rendy for the stamps. Previous to visiting the mine, although he had the fullest confidence in the reports of the agents, he had not the slightest conception that Wheat Grylls was of such value or extent. He thought there was good reason to hope that the committee, at the next meeting, would have the pleasing duty of recommending the declaration of a good dividend. From the considerable quantity of ting gound already laid open, he had no doubt but that Wheat Grylls would become a permanent dividend-paying property.

A BHARRHOLDER: Leaving out the expenses for engine, &c., what would have been the profit for the last six months?—The CHARRHAN replied about 1500%.

The reports and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and the committee of management re-elected, with thanks for past services.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL MOYLE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's court, Old Mr. DUNSFORD in the chair

leve that this mine will become an important and a profitable one.

The CHARMAN said that everyone was much disappointed at finding upon the present occasion, a debit balance; at the same time, there was not the slightest reason for being disheartened. All experience proved that mining, and especially tim mining, was a slow process, and that results sometimes were not so readily realised as indications led them to suppose. He had not the slightest doubt but that a further prosecution would lead to satisfactory results. During the period over which the present statement of accounts extended there had been sold 1800, worth ofore, and that under considerable disadvantage. The ming was situated in the best district, and he could not help feeling very sanguine that at their next meeting the agent would be in a position to report a very different aspect of affairs. It had, perhaps, been observed that the report just read was signed by another agent, Capt. Goldsworthy, whose opinion of the mine he (the Chairman) had understood was of a much more favourable character than that expressed in the report. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the report be received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.

Mr. E. Coeke enquired to what date the accounts were made up?—The Chairman re-

piled that the statement of accounts just presented included the January cost; and he had been assured that the outstanding liabilities at that date did not exceed 10%. There was a sampling to-day of a parcel of copper ore, which would produce something like 120%. But as it had not been sold it was not credited in the present accounts, although the cost of raising it had been defrayed.

Mr. E. Cooks said he had been so closely identified with the mine that he could not allow the resolution to pass without making a few remarks. He fully endorsed the opinion of the Chairman, that although they were temporarily disappointed there was not the slightest reason to be disheartened, for he consoled himself with the prospect that in three months hence they would meet each other under much more favourable circumstances. He could hardly suppose that in such a district, when from a small piece of ground at a shallow depit they had raised since the last meeting 1800%, worth of ore, they would not find comething very much better at the deeper levels. The cutting of the north and south lodes was a feature of great importance; and when they recollected what the neighbouring mines had done, and were still doing, there was reason for great encouragement. As regarded their new manager, he had had an opportunity of conversing with him, and he believed his system of working would effect a considerable saving. He had had the mine inspected by several agents—among others, by Capl. Tonkin, of Dolcoath, who gave a most favourable report of the property, and Capt. Daw, of Carn Brea, whose report was also of an encouraging character.

Mr. Perse Warson had visited the mine some three or four weeks since, and was very favourably impressed with the enquiries he then instituted. The property was surrounded by rich mines. For instance, Ting Tang, the Consolidated Mines, St. Day United, Old Wheal Jowell, Wheal Clifford, and the United Mines. When upon the floors at Wheal Moyle he had been struck with the precise similarity of its ore with that

of lodes, the same cross-courses, and the same nature of ground as in the rich mines of the district.

Mr. Parmen said, as it appeared the whole of the details had not been altogether managed as they ought to have been, and as there seemed to be presented prospects of an encouraging character, he could not see there was any room for being disheartened.

Mr. Girenwood (the local purser) said he believed the agent they were about to appoint would be found efficient, and quite equal to the responsibilities of such an office. He (Mr. Greenwood), from knowing the mine well, was satisfied that if they made a small call upon the present occasion it would be the last the shareholders would be called upon to pay.

Mr. R. MICHELL said they had been calculating upon finding whole ground in the 20, but they found it had been taken away by the former workers. They were, however, coming into whole ground, the development of which, he believed, would produce profits.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and a call of 3s. per share was made.

The Charkan said, the next question was the appointment of a new agent. It was proposed to appoint Capt. Goldsworthy to that office, with the special provision that he was not in any way tobe dictated to by any shareholder, however large his interest. He begged to propose that Capt. Goldsworthy be appointed agent at the mine, at a salary of nine guiness per month.

Mr. B. Michell, and E. Cooke having been appointed the committee of management, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, which terminated the proceedings.

GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the any, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Tuesday,—Mr. P. WRIGHT in the chair. any, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Tuesday,—Mr. P. WRIGHT in Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) having read the advertis

pany, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Tuesday,—Mr. P. Wrient in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Muschison (the secretary) having read the advertisement convening the meeting, submitted the following report:—

Your directors would semind you of the following remarks in their report to the ordinary general meeting in May last:—"The explorations made, while they hold out considerable hope of success, if the mine can be worked on a large scale, do not in their opinion justify your directors in making any further outlay thereon, out of a very limited capital which they have at their disposal, and which they conveive can be more judiciously expended on the improvement of the estate generally. Mr. Heale has anticipated your directors' decision by temporarily suspending the exploratory works at the mine, and confining the operations there to surface work. He has promised a report from one or more competent and independent mining captains, which your directors expect by the mine which, if carried into effect, will be to the advantage of this company and the shareholders." The reports then alluded to were duly received, and printed copies of them sent to all the shareholders, and your directors have now called you together to consider, and to confirm if you approve of it, a proposal to transfer the mine to another company, on terms which your directors are of opinion ought to be carried out. The amount of capital of this company not called up is only 10s, per share (4000),, and canciderable portion (if not the whole) of this would be required to complete the erection of the saw mill, and to improve the farms, &c. It is clear, therefore, that this company had no available funds for properly developing the mine, and the proposal is to transfer it with the plant and machinery thereon, and about 300 acres of land, for the sum of 15,000. (5000). In each, and 10,000. In paid-up shares), and a royalty of 1-20th, to a new company, to be called the Olds Copper Mining Company (Limited), provided the same is completed withinsix months. By thes

September last, and letters are expected from him by the mail which reaches this country in a few days. Your directors anticipate favourable progress in the value of the property from Mr. Altom's management.

The Chaiman said, before moving the adoption of the report, he regretted to have to state that Colonel Bazalgette, the Chairman of the company, was prevented by indisposition from attending the present meeting. Shareholders were, no doubt, aiready aware that the present meeting had been convened specifically to consider and to confirm, if approved, an arrangement entered into between the Great Barrier Company and the promoters of the Otëa Company; and, being an agreement which was as advantageous to the former as it was fair and reasonable to the latter, the directors were unanimous in recommending its adoption. From the reports of several competent practical men, the mine presented more than ordinary prospects of success, and that productive results would ensure, if the mine were developed upon a large scale and with efficient machinery. Already there was a considerably quantity of ore ground opened, the whole of which was available for working so soon as the mine was provided with the proper appliances. Capt. Ohlman, who was a man of considerable ability and experience, and highly recommended, had farnished a very favourable report upon the value of the mine, in which opinion he was supported by several eminent practical authorities. The Great Barrier Company had expended about 5000. upon the mine, and would have continued to prosecute the operations, but at the same time they had considered themselves bound not to neglect the other valuable property possessed by the company. He need hardly remind proprietors that the company's property comprised an area of something like 26,000 acres, freshold, a considerable proportion of which was available for agricultural purposes, and covered with timber, which was becoming increasingly valuable. In order to properly develope the various resources of the estates at

should remain intact if any equitable arrangement could be made, which would be effected if the proposed agreement were carried out; for by it the Great Barrier Company would not only retain a large interest in the mine, but would receive a considerable aum in each, which would, doubtless, be aufficient to bring the whole of the property into a paying state without further calling upon the shareholders; while, on the other hand, the Otia Company would possess many substantial advantages.

Mr. J. Thourson seconded the adoption of the report.

The Charleman, in answer to questions, stated that Capt. Holman estimated that there were 4000 tons of ore, of full 15 per cent. produce, above adit, a large portion of which was now available for stoping; and estimated that, with a capital of 60001., he would be able to return 35 tons of ore monthly, which would yield's profit of between 12001. and 20001, per annum to begin with, and that the profits would increase as the works were extended. The directors thought it safer to say that the capital required would, be 10,0001,, to allow time to realise the ores, &c.

The report having been adopted,

Mr. Bischoff (the solicitor) read the agreement entered into between the Great Barrier Company and the promoters of the Otia Mining Company, which, after some discussion, was unanimously confirmed, and the directors were requested to carry out the same.

A vole of thanks to the Chairman and directors was then passed.

The Chairman, in acknowledgment, thanked the proprietors for their renewed mark of candidance, and assured them that no effort would be spared on the part of the board to ring the various resources of the company into a remunerative state; and as the interests of the Otia Mining Company were identical with those of the Great Barrier Company, the beard would, of course, do their utmost to promote its successful development. The proceedings then terminated.

THE YUDANAMUTANA MINES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Extract from a letter from Capt. Edwin James, late of the Burra Burra Mine, to a gentleman in Adelaide:—"We left Oratunga on Aug. 17, arrived at Yudanamutana on the 25th, commoned working on the 25th, and loaded four drays on the 25th. On September 5 we leaded 12 drays, on the 6th we loaded 6 drays more, and 4 drays on the 9th—making 26 drays in all. The orea are of the richest quality, and I could undertake to load 26 drays more within the like number of days and with the same men. A finer course of ore I have never seen; it is 20 feet wide, composed of malachite, red oxide, and grey ore." It will be necessary to bear in mind that Capt. James had only the aid of six miners in accomplishing the above results, and that previous to the 17th August, the date when he commonated operations, there never was an hour's work done to open the lods. We now learn that the above-mentioned drays have arrived at Port August, with about 75 tons of ore, and different persons who have seen the ore state that it will average over 50 per cent. of pure copper.—South Australian Register.

MINING NOTABILIA.

EXTRACTS FRO

COLCHARTON ESTATE AND EAST BEDFORD MINES (similately on the east of Bedford United Mines, in the parish of Tavistock), rangements have, after nearly 20 years, been come to for the purchas and it will be vigorously developed under the above name. This propert lodges of Bedford United, Devon Consols, Wheal Thomas, and not unity productive south lode; at all events, if this lode is not in the set at surface the control of the set of the south underlie, it will be in it at a shallow depth. The property has been number of mining captains of the locality, all of whom pronounce it to be a vigorous development, cannot fall to become a first-class dividend one sauling any prospectus, the reports of the different captains will be published by the control of the property will be published by the property will be offered to the capitalists will, we believe, surpass any no report will be offered to the capitalists will, we believe, surpass any nor WHEAL PAR (near St. Blazey).—A meeting of adventurer the Packhorse Inn, on Thursday, for auditing the accounts and other bur Waters, of Whitehall, Sorrier, who is a large shareholder, and several of attended, and received reports from "aptains Tremayne, Michell, and Bea waters, of Whitehall, Sorrier, who is a large shareholder, and several of attended, and received reports from "aptains Tremayne, Michell, and Bea the considered very gratifying. A resolution was passed, empowering a compasse of the save and the several of the least doubt on the minds of these gentiemen and the share that the nine will prove a productive and profitable undertaking. The of the very best quality, and of a similar nature to that formerly raised in feam Mine, being of a large diamond grain, and embedded in the most of A call of 10s, per share was made for the further development of the adventing and a large of the further development of the save COLCHARTON ESTATE AND EAST BEDFORD MINES (situated

If the very best quality, and of a similar nature to that formerly raised in the coin seam Mine, being of a large diamond grain, and embedded in the most congunit at A call of 10s. per share was made for the further development of the adventure. CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—It will be observed that the directors have from the constant of th

the 20th inst. a she hast day to receive applications for shares. This is considered be one of the most valuable mineral properties in the kingdom.

EAST CARADON,—A considerable improvement has taken place me the new lode, being now worth fully 451, per fathom, and promising to be qual in us to the caunter lode, which has proved such an unparalleled success.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—This mine continues to attract attention, at

the new lode, being now worth fully 43?, per fathom, and promising to be qualt may to the canter lode, which has proved such an unparalleled success.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—This mine continues to attract attender, at the shares are purchased in large numbers. This is not to wondered at, seeing the a property only bears a market value of 28501., or 10s. per share, whilst Wheal Setons, have a market value of 1222., or 48,312f. for the mine. West Ston shares are it, or 152,000f. for the mine, and New Wheal Seton, which is a progressive mine, one, ing the same relative position to West Seton that East Wheal Seton does to West Sahas a value of 65f. per share, or 26,000f. for the property. There can be no remaining the same relative position to West Seton that East Wheal Seton does to West Sahas a value of 65f. per share, or 26,000f. for the property. There can be no remaining the same relative position to West Seton that East Wheal Seton does to West Sahas a value of 65f. per share, or 26,000f. for the property. There can be no remaining the same value of shareholders was held yesterday, at the London office, when it unanimously resolved to rescind the resolution passed some months since restricting sale of shares, and to leave each shareholder at liberty to deal with his share at thinks proper. A report of a most encouraging nature was read at the meeting, see pears in another column of this day's Journal, in which the capital state this has not been such a discovery in Cornwall for the last 40 years.

WEST CONDURROW.—The discovery made in this mine about the fin of the last account, Jan. 31, has increased in value since then from 20f. to 210f. per and daily improving; and the ore raised from 80f. to 480f. Costs about 190f, per may be stone to the market that week, with the view of ascertaining the most ights and profitable mode of dressing the bulk now on surface, from both the Treslips conductive to the market share to

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO.—George Matthews, Jan. 15: Checo Mine: In the 20 im. is the main south lode is much the same as when last reported. The lode is the dissinking under the 40 is much the same as when last reported. The 40 on dissinking under the 40 is much the same as when last reported. The 40 on dissinking under the 40 is much the same as when last reported. The 40 on dissinking under the 40 is much the 40 on the 40 is th

sinking under the 40 is much the same as when last reported. The 40 est, most, is very kindly. In the 40 cross-cut we expect to meet with the lode in abselumenths. The branch in the 50 cross-cut we very good for ore. The western set also months. The branch in the 50 cross-cut is very good for ore. The western set also may be a supported to the control of white control of the control of white control of the c

The extraction by the regular miners in four weeks has been 7880 cargas, of the cargas of the best class has been sold for \$12,430, and the buscones sales has \$2843—half for the mine. The monthly statement, calculated in the sale half sold the sale half for the mine. The monthly statement, calculated in the usas with a loss of \$2550 on the month of Dec.; but the gold from the ore beneficiated dust time, not yet realised, is worth about 86500, so that really there is a profit of \$800 profit on the three months to the end of the year is \$29,352, considerably issue either of the previous quarters. Several circumstances will account for this. In morias are higher, in consequence of the repairs and additions necessary to bring shaft into use, and because I have purchased a large stock of row and steel; sale has been sold, and I must add the ley of the ore generally has been from a lover, and have the charge for maquila (reduction) is reduced from \$200 profits and the freights are also lower. These reductions, calculated on the three have made a difference in favour of the mine of \$5482, and will, therefore, sale crease future profits in that proportion. Also, since Sept. 1, the duties of the profit \$211, build past year the total profits on the mine have amounted to \$232,250, from the have been paid to the owners, leaving to the company \$173,635.—Mine of La frie Ore to a tair width, but of low ley, has been reached, and appearances are expressible to the company and the profit \$211, build of the contract of the company \$173,635.—Mine of the west coast, but I considered the risk too great to justify my sending limits. Mr. C. J. Furber's report, dated Guanaxuato, Jan. 21, 1862.—Since my last femaliars.

ompany's account.

Mr. C. J. Furber's report, dated Guanaxuato, Jan. 21, 1862.—Since my lat.

you, of Dec. 20, very little change has taken place in the union of Jesus Maria.

you, of Dec. 20, very little change has taken place in the union of Jesus Maria.

fore: The frenthe de San Andre's has been continued, and is now in about 18, very fair ore. About 16 varas back from the end we are working on some end bajo, which is also good, and tolerably abundant. There is every probability of ing much more lode, both in the alto and bajo, and cross-cuts will be registed fronts and in San Nicolas, for reasons I will endeavour to explain under the had Roberts.—San Nicolas: In San Nicolas the frente is also in good, the date of the same state of the s

1862.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES. *

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: We have cut the cross-course in the 42, and do not anticipate we shall have much further to drive before interacting the lode on the north side of it; we have set the end to six men, at 6ℓ, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 32 is rather harder for sinking than last reported. The stope in back of the 32, near the engine-shaft, is producing nearly ¾ of a ton of ore per fm.; and that north of winze is producing 1 ton per fm. We have suspended the stope in the 22 for the present, and placed the men to take off some arches of ground between the 22 and 32. The machinery is all in good working order, and we have shipped 34¼ tons of lead ore for sale at Holywell.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Thomas, T. Hosking, March 5: The main lode in the 160, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is unproductive; the same level, driving west on the north part of the main lode, is of a more promising character than for some time past. The 150, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth 16ℓ, per fm. it have in back of the same level is worth 6ℓ. per fm. The same level, on the north lode, per fm. The worth sinking under the same level, on the north lode, so the same level is worth 6ℓ. per fm. The per fm. The winze sinking under the same level, on the north lode, is worth 19ℓ. per fm. The

smethers It all 1n good working order, and we have shipped 514, tons of lead ore for lea at Holywell or good and the state of the way single-shalt, is uppreductive; the same level, driving west on the north part of the main lode, is to I amore promising character than for some time past. The 100, acts of Dawey's engine-shalt, is uppreductive; the same level, six worth 131, per fin., the wines sinking under the same level, on the north lode, is worth 131, per fin. The 101 in the 140, east of cross-cut, is uppreductive; Robertis stope, in back of the same level, is worth 51, per fin. The 101 in the 140, east of cross-cut, is uppreductive; Robertis stope, in back of the same level, is worth 51, per fin. The 101 in the 101, east of the same level, is worth 51, per fin. The 102 in the 140, east of cross-cut, in the main lode, is poor. The lode in the 100, west of flookan, is composed of killias, spar, and mandle. The tribute department is much the same as for some time past.

BEIPOIDE CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, March 6: On Saturday last the middle shill level was stuff; sistened 3 shibons. The lode in the sale as he was the same single ship and the same ship of the same

re suspended the rise over this level for The adit cross-cut is letting out a great cut, on the south lode, is poor, and spare and have now good air all through these 191, per fm. We hope to sample at the

back of same level, 70 fms. west of shaft, is yielding 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The drawing, dressing, &c., are all going on regular at present, but the dressing has been impeded of late by the frost. We sampled 41 tons of good quality ore to-day; this is for the past six weeks. We hope to have a pretty good sampling for the next two months. CEFN CHICEN.—C. J. Williams, March 6: The rise above the 69 yard level has much improved since my last report; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of apar, carbonate of lime, and lead; the present value is 15 cwts, per fm. The cross-cut is without any change.—Gwysanney Shaft: The cross-cut in the 35 yard level south is looking well, with a good blotch of lead ore. We expect to find the south wall of this lode in about 4 feet further driving. The cross-cut also in the 45 yard level south is driven across a very kindly lode, and at this point the lode is 15 ft. wide. The 45 yard level, driving west of shaft, is looking well, and producing good stones of lead ore.—The Eastern Shaft: The stope in the back of this level, west of shaft, continues to produce good ore, and will yield at present 16 cwts. of ore per fm. The 52 yard level, driving west of shaft, is without any attention to notice since my last. Yesterday we delivered the 5 tons of lead to Mr. Tregellas; price, 12: 15s, per ton; and we are now in course of dressing another pile of ore. No other alteration to notice in any part of the mine.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, March 6: The great north cross-out, driving west from Pugh's shaft continues to produce a little lead. The rise in the back of the 55, east of Edgworth's shaft, has become hard, and not looking so well as last week.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—W. H. Hawken, March 1: Since I wrote last the 80 has materially improved; the lode is at present about 1½ ft. wide, and will turn out 1 ton of ore per fathorn of high price. The lode in the rise in back of the 40, on the new south lode, is looking well—about 1½ ft. wide, worth 71, per fm.; from present appearance we expect g

end is not quite so good as it was. The winze to sink at the 10, east of boundary, by four men, at 85s. per fin.; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, a mixture of lead and blende ore. The stopes in back of the 32, west of winze, by six men, at 45s. per fin.; the lode continues much as usual. I have been obliged to disengage the rods from the large wheel to the quarry shaft until the weather changes, for we can hardly manage, in this rough weather, to keep the water from the bottom of main shaft, and for this reason the 32 east is not set. The weather here has been perfectly bolsterous.

CORNCHBIA.—W. H. Gray, March 6: The flat-rod shaft has been drained to the bottom or 60 fm. level, but the accumulation of sand and crushed ground necessitating timber in places, has prevented secing anything of the lodes; so far, however, we find the plat large and perfect, requiring nothing beyond replacing the solial water passes, &c., to the sump; the men will now proceed to cover over the shaft around the windbord, and clear the several levels on three lodes visible in the plat, at the same time fixing skip-way from the surface down for the better application of water power, now being taxed home to the 30 fathom level, also in course of erection. At the 30, the men have been set to cut the trip-plat, and rise the back (of the present very low and crushed one) to the same height as the cross-cut to the lodes. When this work is finished the levels will be at once operade, and a full staff of men put where they can be very beneficially employed in the production of tin. At the 20, in this end of the mine, we are also driving east, on the course of the south lode, and shall shortly have length of the back to stope new ground beyond the former workers, who best through from the levels well beyond the horizontal drivings. Of course the levels between must have equal attention when the appliances are complete for relaring these several operations of the increasing quantity of tinstuff and deads. The operations in the cross-cut at the en

prian, and mundic, and I am expecting daily to reach the productive part, or leader of ore, that is gone down in the bottom of the 78. The end east, at the 78, has very much improved in the last 3 feet driven, a branch of beautiful friable quartz, prian, and mundic, at the remotest part of the driving, has made its appearance.

DYPNGWM.—E. Davies, March 4: All underground works continue in a satisfactory state. I do not think you will be surprised to hear that we are frozen up again on our washing-floors. I had a large lot of ore partly dressed, and one day would have enabled us to finish it, but we were caught. We are, however, shipping two lots of ore by these tides. The Dyliffe and Dyfugwm lode has been cut in the Cyfartha level; it is rather small in size where we have cut it, but there are several strings of lead ore running into it, and every indication of ore below.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyzek, March 1: We have driven the cross-cut north in the 20 about 2 fms. 3 ft., and am glad to inform you that it has intersected a lode upwards of 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly nature, composed of carbonate of lime, clay, slate, and a branch of lead; we are not extain that we are through the lode; we intend continuing the cross-cut north for a few fathoms further, and then it would be advisable to drive east of the cross-cut north for a few fathoms further, and then it would be advisable to drive east of the cross-cut north for a few fathoms further, and then it would be advisable to drive east of the cross-cut north for a few fathoms further, and then it would be advisable to drive east of the cross-cut north for a few fathoms further, and then it would be advisable to drive east of the cross-cut north for a few fathoms further, and then it would be advisable to drive east of the cross-cut north for a few fathoms further, and then it would be advisable to drive east of the cross-cut north for a few fathoms further, and then it would be advisable to drive east of the cross-cut north for a few fathoms further, and then it woul

estity of carrying our labours on a more reduced scale, to obviate the necessity of inher, or artificially securing the ground.—La Trinidad: In La Trinidad the orth against the bajo is poor, and has been discontinued; the other, against the sines in indifferent ore. The frentes of the Corazon de Maria and San Jose is good ore.—San Pantaleon: The frentes of San Ramon and Dolores have cominately in the providence of the control of the good ore.—San Pantaleon: The frentes de San Ramon and Dolores have comined during the month, but we are working a contractel on the good ore. The sed during the month, but we are working a contractel on the good ore. The sed during the month, but we are working a contractel on the good ore. The sed during the month, but we are working a contractel on the good ore. The sed of the good of good of the good of goo

ment. Capt. Paull, Jan. 25: In San Juan level there appears to

is in the whole sett.

HAND CANADIAN.—H. Williams, F. Bennetts, jum., Feb. 5: dit is advanced 5 fms. 4 ft. 9 in.; in the latter part the ground is hard, and that in Fremont's shaft before intersecting the bed of scapatione. Therefore, eet with it in the adit we have re-set for February, at \$50 per fathom, an incise of \$2 per fm. The adit level south, on west branch of Fremont's lode, is fm. 1 ft. 10 in., and without change; suspended for the present. In Sewell's the western branch is continuing to show ore; we have re-set for I fathom. In Sewell's level south we have been preparing to drive a cross-cut west, if the lode be thrown in that direction, and also to try the nature of the in-bed near the same point; set at \$52 per fm. Kent's shaft we sunk on the of the ore-bearing slates from the 20 fm. level 3 fms. 1 ft. 7 in; still carry-fe have set two ends to drive on the course east and west; these will be by 6 ft. high; set at \$50 per fm. We propose only driving 2½ fathoms each to break a superficial area of 10 fathoms of the bed; 6 ft. in height is not its incess, but it can be ripped down afterwards at lower cost. Probably this will dry the middle of March, to enable us to take a fair sample for assay, to as be economically suitable for Mr. Henderson's process. The 30 south, on a lode, is advanced 3 fms. 5 ft. 9 in.; the lode is decreasing in size and yield, led for the present. The 30 north, on Fanny Eliza lode, is advanced 5 feet, at \$30 per fm. which is an increase of \$5 per fm.—Dressing: We have so fore in a forward state, which will be completed when a thaw shall supply ter, the stock in both reservoirs being exhausted.

CANADA.—Capt. Plummer, Jan. 16: The lode in the new enmaintains its ze and character, yielding about 3 tons to the fathom. The winze we he west of the same shaft, how yields 2 tons to the fathom. The winse, east of this shaft, now yields 2 tons to the fathom. The winze we he west of the same shaft, the own of

ANIAN.—Feb. 25: Palhal Mine—Basto's Lode: The lode in Taybolow the 60, is 6 ft. wide, worth 6 tons per fm. In the 60, cast of Taylor's below the 60, is 6 ft. wide, worth 6 tons per fm. In the 60, cast of Taylor's hole is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the same level west is 6 ft. th 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 36, west of Taylor's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 85, west of Taylor's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 28, west of the silde lode, has improved, inches wide, with a little oxide of copper injit. The lode in the 8, west of fl. is 6 inches wide, containing small stones of copper and lead ores. The lode in che symmetry with a little oxide of copper injit. The lode in Perez's with 8, is small and unproductive. The lode in Bail's winze, below the 50, leyed, through Joaquin's winze. We have put the men to stope the back of a of said winze, where the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in Valente's ow the 38, is writhout alteration. The lode in the stopes (No. 1), above the 50, itons per fm. The lode in the stopes (No. 2), above the 38, is worth 1 ton per fm. In lode lode in the stopes (No. 3), above the adit, west of No. 9 stopes, is worth 1 ton flee lode in the stopes (No. 3), above the adit, west of No. 9 stopes, is worth 1 ton per fm. I he lode in the stopes (No. 9), above the adit, west of No. 9 stopes, is worth 1 ton per fm. 1 he lode in the 30, west of Roley and the lode in the 36, west of Roley and 1 he lode in the 30, west of No. 2 stopes, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 30, west of Roley and 1 he lode in the 30, west of No. 3 stopes (No. 4), above the 36, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 30, west of No. 1 he lode in the 30, west of No. 3 stopes (No. 4), as at of Basto's 1 he lode in the 30, west of No. 4 he lode in the 30, west of No. 4 he lode in the 30, west of No. 4 he lode in the 30, west of No. 4 he lode in the 30, west of No. 4 he lode in the 30, west of No. 4 he lode in the 30, west of No. 4 he lode in the 30, west of No.

ing at the smeal it the bottom of the \$2. The ground is without any alteration to notice in the creat at the \$2. The lode in the 70, south-west of shaft, is about \$9 ft. wide, compared at the \$2. The lode in the 70, south-west of shaft, is about \$3 ft. wide, compared or ather hard killas, and at times spots of ore; owing to the great quantity of the state of the first property of the state of the first property of the first p

ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES.—Prof. Pepper illustrates the working of a callery, and the incident dangers, in a very interesting lecture at the Polytechnic Institution. Prof. Pepper introduces models and dissolving views, to explain as clearly as Perations from the bank, through the pit, to the hewer, explaining the Street, The Control of the Perations sources of accidents, with allusions to the late calamities.

STEAM FIRE-FORINE.—A steam fire-engine, manufactured by Messrs.

Read Larged, of the Novetty Ironworks, New York, has been added to Mr. Frederick
and Larged, of the Novetty Ironworks, New York, has been added to Mr. Frederick
pathic to contend of the need be with the Fire King, and wrench his doubtful authority
pathic to contend (it need be) with the Fire King, and wrench his doubtful authority
performed some actorishing work. We are informed that a public trial of its capabilities will shortly take place under the direction of Mr. Charles B. King, a gentieman well
A lower in fire matters.

A locomotive of great speed, with four cylinders (a new invention), and necket makes for according steep inclines and for very sharp curves, will be sent to the Exhibition by the machine manufactory of the Western Railway Company, a Vienna.

inted during in the first of \$400. Divide the first of th

dered by a horse of killas. In the 40, east of cross-cut, the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 east the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 ewest the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stons of ore per fm. In the 60 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stons of ore per fathom. In the 40, east of western shaft, the lode is producing 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 40, east of western shaft, the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 30 west the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom.

2 tons of ore per fathom.

EAST DARREM.—March 4: In Taylor's shaft there has not been much done since I last wrote, as the whim has been engaged in drawing staff for the sampling, but I am now stad to any the men are engaged in fathon privary. &c., which I have will be now will do any the men are engaged in fathon privary.

EAST DARREN.—March 4: In Taylor's shaft there has not been much done since I last wrote, as the whim has been engaged in fixing stuff for the sampling, but I am now glad to say the men are engaged in fixing pitwork, &c., which, I hope, will be ready to set to work by the end of this week. In the 104 cast the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, bleade, and carbonate of lime, with spots of lead ore, but not to value. In the same level, going west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of a light claystate, with some small branches of lead ore, and looking more promising for lead. In the 92 cast, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, blende, and lead ore, producing of the latter 13 to neer fm. In the same level west, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, improved since last reported, now producing about 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. All other bargains and pitches throughout the different levels are without the least change to notice. I have to inform you that we have this day sampled 140 tons of silver-lead ore. All our machinery is in good course of working.

Working.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, March 4: The sinking of the enline-shaft progresses favourably. In the 52 west the lode has become larger, and more
rater issuing from it than for some time past. From the change of ground in the 40
unit, I anticipate we are near the copper lode.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—Jas. Phillips, March 6: The
distribution of the cast of engine-shaft, is improved, and is worth 2 tons of ore per fum. The

do in the 46, east of engine-shaft, is improved, and is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. de in the 46, east of No. 3 winze, is worth 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 36 worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 16, east of Gard's shaft, is not so pro tive, but promises improvement, being composed of gossan, prian, peach, and black, grey and yellow copper ore. Gard's shaft is down to within 4 fathoms of the deep adit, in

and yellow copper ore. Gard's shalt is down to within 4 fathoms of the deep adit, in favourable ground.

EAST JANE,—John Vercoe, Henry B. Vercoe, March 5: Western Lode: Very little has been done in the adit ond since the last meeting, in consequence of there not being sufficient air for the men to work, but the few feet that have been driven show an improvement; the two parts of the lode appear to be coming together; the eastern part is about 4 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of lead per fathom; the western part is about 4 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of lead per fathom; the western part is about 1/5 ft. wide, producing some good work for lead, and when these branches units we may fairly calculate on further improvement in the value of the lode. During the last three weeks the men have been principally engaged stoping the backs, but we find, as we anticipated, as we rise the lode decreases in value, and this tends to strengthen us in our opinion as to the shaft, that it must be below this level where we have to look for our great profile, although the backs we have aircady discovered will turn out a great many tons of lead; and, we repeat, the sconer this shaft is commenced the better for all concerned.—Middle Lode: We have driven the adit on this lode about 15 fms; the lode in the end is about 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, flookan, carbonate of iron, quartz, mundic, and occasionally spots of fablers. This is a mineral associated with lend, and is composed of groy sulphate of copper, antimonial silver, and lead, and may be considered as a first-rate indication for the production of the latter mineral. It is quite evident, from the bearing of this and the western lode, they will form a junction somewhere hours the point in the reside of the sett and which pole, we look forward to with a great feal of the lot. as composed of grey suipnate or copper, antimonial silver, and lead, and may be considered as a first-rate indication for the production of the latter mineral. It is quite evident, from the bearing of this and the western iode, they will form a junction somewhere about the middle of the sett, and which point we look forward to with a great deal of interest. We shall sample to-morrow (computed) 14 tons of crop lead ore, which we expect rather a better price for than the last. We are getting on as fast as possible with the exection of the engine, &c., and, according to the engineer's estimate, we hope to get to work about the middle of April. The new bridge and road are complete, and we shall bring up the bob and cylinder from the station next week. We hope to convey air into the western adit, so as to resume the driving of the end by the middle of next week, when we shall put on more men, and increase our returns of lead, according to present appearances. On the whole, the prospects of this mine are equal, if not better, than anything that has been discovered in Cornwall for the last 40 years.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, March 4: Friday last was our pay and setting-day, when the following bargains were set:—The 40, to drive west of Boorman's shaft? I'ms. cut plat, barrow-road, &c., the whole set to six men, at a contract of 25t. The 40, to drive oast from Boorman's shaft, by six men, at 71, per fm.; the lode in this end has a very kindly appearance, producing stamping work for tin. The 30, to drive west from Boorman's shaft, by six men, at 71, per fm.; the lode in this end has a very kindly appearance, producing stamping work for tin. The 30, to drive west from Boorman's shaft, by six men, at 71, per fm.; the lode in this end has a very kindly appearance, producing stamping work for tin. The 30, to drive west from Boorman's shaft, by six men, at 71, per fm.; the lode in this end has a very kindly appearance, producing stamping work for tin. The 50, to drive west from Boorman's shaft, by six men, at 71, per fm.; t

winze to sink below the 30, east of Hoorman's shaft, by six men, at 77, per fin,; the lode here is producing good stones of tin. We have six men working on tribute, at an average of 8s. in 14.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, March 1: In the 55 east the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 121, per fin.; we have suspended the rising over this ievel against Hallett's shaft, and set the shaft to sink below the 43; we calculate to have about 10 ft. to hole, after which we intend getting down the rods with all possible dispatch. In the 55 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; the ground is improved for driving, but still in the claus. We have resumed sinking the winze below the 43 west; the lode is 12 to 14 in. wide, worth about 201, per fm. In the 43 cross-cut, south of Kings, the ground is a little harder then usual. There is no particular change in the tribute department. We sampled on Tuesday last 85 tons of about our usual quality ore.

EAST RIFFUSIS.—J. Hosking, March 6; A the engine-shaft ninking below the 58, on Smith's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and chlorite. In the 63 driving east, on Trelawny lode, the lode is abant and unproductive. In the 34, driving east, of cross-cut, from engine, on Trelawny lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of a more congenial quartz, chlorite, and bright spots of yellow copper ore. In the 22 west, on Smith's lode, the lode is apilic into two branches, the south part composed of gossan and quartz, with occasional spots of copper ore.

EAST WHEAL ACAR.—F. Fryor, W. Johns: The following is our setting report:—The 15 to drive east of Dunsford's shaft, on the same lode, by six men, at 7t, per fm.; we expect the lode in this and will shortly improve as we advance towards the lode gone down from the level above. We have set the adit 10¢ ft. wide, containing mundie, with occasional stones of one.

EAST WHEAL GRENYILLE,—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, March 1: The shaftmen are now engaged cutting ground, &c., for glettern, &c.; the lode will ever a be a feet wide

inh, average work.

A saving w

the lacks is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quanta, prian, peach, and rich stones of ore; a kindly looking lode.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—March 5: Redruth Consols Lode: The lode in John's shaft, sinking below the 70, is 1 foot big, good stones of ore. In the 70 west the lode is 10 inches big, producing a little tin and copper—a kindly lode. The lode in the 70 cast is small and poor. The lode in the 57 is small and unproductive. In the 34 cast the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and killas. The stope in the back of the 22 cast is worth for the land copper 77. per fm. The ground in the adit cross-cut, south from the new shaft, is moderately cast.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, March 5: The 84 north is much the same as when last reported, still yielding a small quantity of lead ore. The 72 north, on the west lode, is still yielding about 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) ton of lead ore, but the ground has become somewhat harder; we may, however, expect it to ease again by our rest. Our 60 north, on the west branch, has improved, and it will now yield about \(\frac{1}{2}\) ton of lead ore per fm., and still presenting the most promising indications for further improvement. The long cross-cut west, at the 60 north, is still in very promising-looking ground, and much water issuing from the end. We have not, however, intersected any more lode or branches at this point to notice. The stope in the back of the 84 is quite as good as when last reported, and the same remark will apply to the other stopes in the back of the 60 m. lovel. All the other tutwork bargains are without change to notice. of fm. level. All the other tutwork bargains are without change to notice. ied, on Friday last, 120 tons of silver lead ore, of good quality, which we hope

branches at this point to notice. The stope in the back of the 85 is quite as good as when last reported, and the same remark will apply to the other stopes in the back of the 60 fm. level. All the other tutwork bargains are without change to notice. We isampied, on Friday last, 120 tons of silver lead ore, of good quality, which we hope will realise a good price.

FURZE HILL WOOD CONSOLS.—J. Fomroy, March 6: The sinking of the engine-shaft is completed 2 fathoms 4 feet under the 20. The shaftmen are engaged in cutting ground to put in elstern for the purpose of fixing plunger-lift, and to change the drawing-lift for the purpose of sinking 10 or 15 fathoms under the 20. In the 20 east the lode is 4 feet wide, and is producing good instaff for the stamps; in the same level west the lode is 1 ft. 8 in. wide: although the lode at this place is not so productive for tin, yet the presents a good opperarance and is well defined, being composed of peach and shale, and I have every reason to believe in a very short distance of driving we shall have a good course of tin. The cross-cut driving north has been extended about 4 fathoms, and we have about 2 fathoms farther to drive to take two of the north lodes; the driving two well-defined walls, and is worth at present 15. per fathom for tin. The twelve-head steam stamps will be to work in a few days; the engine and other machinery are all in good order, and work well.

GAWTON.—I. Rowe, March 1: Our progress in clearing the 50 west is rather slow, the varieties of the stamp stamps will be to work in a few days; the engine and other machinery are all in good order, and work well.

GAWTON.—I. Rowe, March 1: Our progress in clearing the 50 west is rather alow, the varieties of the side, about 5 mis. Statisticatory; in doing this work we find the lode partly broken down, and showing a very kindly appearance, consequently we have opened further upon it, where is discovered a good leader of ore, in places nearly 1 ft. wide, and so far a seen is nearly 15 ft. wide, and so a far

10 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The pitch over this level, 5 fms. east of Gibertson's shaft, is yielding 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over this level, 10 fms. east of Francis's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and will yield 7 cwts of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over this level, 50 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The pitch over dito, 60 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 1 in a lode 3 ft. wide, producing 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The tribute pitches in the old mine, I am sorry to say, are falling off very fast, a great many of them being worked out to the levels above. We shall not be able to sample here to-day, as we cannot get out all of the tributors' ore as yet, as their time is not out until Saturday, the 15th inst., but we shall sample in another fortnight from to-day, which will be the end of two months from the time we sampled last. Our utmost will be done to get about as much ore as possible by that time. Every point, both at surface and underground, is being carried on with vigour, and every point set which will pay for working. The frost of iate has impeded our slime dressing, &c., a little. GKEAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, March 1: We are getting on pretty well in fixing our pitwork, in order to fork below the 25 fm. level, and hope to complete it by to-morrow morning, and set the engine to work. The North Treskerby lode, in the deep addit level, is without much alteration, but still producing good atones of ore; this lode, driving east, is small and unproductive. Trevening's lode, at this level, driving west of Oates' shaft, is 10 in. wide, with a little ore, but not to value. With regard to clearing the NoRTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, March 1: We have this day put our drop lift to work to drain below the 20, and hope, in the early part of next week, to commence clearing up the shaft, which we shall be able to do with case as regards the water, it being now only four strokes per minute for one 1 10 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The pitch over this level, 5 fms. east of Gilbertson's shaft, is yielding 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over the 100 fm. level, 10 fms. east of Francis's shaft, is 4 ft.

in the 122 west contains more can.

GREAT HETALLACK.—Wm. II. Reynolds, March 4: We have cut into the lode at the 53 from 10 to 12 ft., where it is made up of spar and white iron, with patches of killas; we also find stones of beinde, with copper, lead, &c., throughout the lode, and taken allogether it has a promising appearance.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, March 5: The lode in the 125, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, jack, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 126 east is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 112 west is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The canner branch in the 100 is worth 51, or 61, per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. de, producing stones of ore.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, March 6: The lode in the 80, east of Hobier's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, containing frishle quartz, felspar, mundic, and small stones of ore occasionally, and water percolates more freely from it at present. The lode in the 80, west of Hobier's shaft, is a bout 4 ft. wide, containing crystallised and oxide of iron, peach, capel, quartz, mundic, and a little grey and yellow copper ore. The lode in No. 1 stope is not so productive at present; but the lode in No. 2 stope will produce 12 cwts. per fm. I urge the advisability of sinking the shaft as soon as possible. We sampled at Calstock Quay on Friday last (computed) 10 tons of good ore.

GREAT WHEAL IADDEEN.—I. Jenkin, March 1: At Hill Brothers shaft we are pushing the 63 cross-cant north as fast as we possibly can; ground lighter, and mineralised, and water flowing freely from the end. At Landon's shaft we have forked the water, and with much perseverance keeping it below the cross-cut in the 20. The men are constantly at work driving the same towards the lode with all speed; ground composed of quartz, prian, mundic, and light-blue killas, very congenial for silver. Landon's cross-cut lo feet. The ground is getting lighter, and is full of small veins or strings of jack and lead and much s

with all speed, and clearing and securing the 40 fm. level cast, to bring down King's shaft in this level.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, N. T. Miners, T. George, March 8: Main Lode: The lode in the rise in back of the 85, eats of Harvey's engine-shaft, is worth 84. Per fm. No change in the 40, west of the great cross-course. In driving the 30 cross-cut south we have intersected the Conquer branch, which is producing tinstuff of moderate quality.—Worth Lode: The lode in the 50, driving cast of cross-cut, is worth 81, per fm.; the lode in the same level driving west is small, producing a little fin.—Carnmeal Lode: The lode in the 58, driving cast of Painter's engine-shaft, is large, better defined, and its general character improved in appearance as we get away from the influence of the cross-course, and approach the course of ting ground driven through in the level above. The lode in the 68, driving cast of Painter's, is worth 60, per fm.; the stopes in back of this level, west of winze, are worth 20, per fm. The lode in the 58, basen worth on an average, for the last 20 fms. driven, 201, per fm. The lode in the 36, driving west of Crotch's, is large, and presenting a kindly appearance. Hosken's dat-rod shaft is sunk 6 ft. below the 78; I have commenced driving this level, west, where the lode is 4 feet wide, presenting a splendid appearance, and producing rich stones of tin. No change in the 68 driving east; the lode in the same level west is worth 151, per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, east of winze, are worth 101, per fm. The lode in the 68, driving east; the lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 202, per fm.; the lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 202, per fm.; the lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 202 per fm.; the lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 202 per fm.; the lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 202 per fm. ARETHA—H. Elekard, Ma

ing east, is without change. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 201, per fin; the lode in No. 2 stope, in back of ditto, is worth 101, per fathom. We have 52 pitches, working at an average tribute of 10s. in 11., which continue to yield a fair quantity of tin.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, March 6: We are still driving by the side of the lode at the 52 east in good ground; the portion of the lode we are carrying with us is producing very strong mundic, with good spots of copper ore; I intend cross-cutting the lode next week. The lode in the 40, east from Thomas's shaft, is producing some good stones of ore, with every indication of an early improvement. The lode in the 20, west from Thomas's shaft, is just the same as for some time past. No lode taken down in the adit level. The lode in the winze sinking below the 10 is producing good work, and opening out profitable tribute ground. The pitches, upon the whole, are much as usual, and yielding fair quantities of copper ore. We are bustly engaged in dressing, &c., with all speed, and the mine throughout presents a very lively appearance. The engines and all the machinery are in first-rate working trim.

GURLYN.—J. Curtis, W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, March 5: Riche's Lode: In the 40 east the lode is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground. In the 40 west the lode is 18 in. wide, worth for tin 61, per fm., and improving daily.—Wheal Fox: The sumpmen will complete fixing the plunger-lift in the 20 within ten days, when we shall at once resume sinking the shaft to a 30 fm, level with all speed. In the 20 east the lode has considerably improved since our last report, and is now worth for tin 101, per fm., and improving very fathom we drive; behind this end we have to-day set a rise to four men, to hole to the 10, at 11. 28, per fm., and worth 101, per fm. In the 20 west the lode is 3 fect wide, worth 81, per fm., fm, and worth 102, per fm. In the 20 west the hode to the 104 at 11. September 11. The 11 september 11 september 12 september 3 tons per fm.; the east end of this winze is disordered by the influence of the lead lode. According to the underlie of the lead lode, the bottom of the winze is about 9 ft. from the lead lode. No. 2 winze, about 27 fms. west of the above lode, is worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 40, west of Walle's shaft, on flap-jack lode, the lode is looking a little better, 18 in. wide, producing occasionally stones of copper. We have sampled 310 tons. KELLY BRAY.—S. James, March 1: The lode in the 75 east is still large, yielding about 3 tons per fm. of the usual quality; the stopes in back of the same level are producing 3½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 35 east is 2½ ft. wide, worth from 7t. to 81, per fm., a kindly lode, opening profitable tribute ground. There is no change in the tribute department in the past week.—Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 is still large and strong, producing a quantity of mundic, blende, and occasional stones of ore; the lode in the rise in back of the same level is 1½ ft. wide, composed of blende, mundic, and spots of ore, and looking promising to improve. We are making good progress in sinking the winze below the 60 east; it is now down about 3½ fms., in which the lode is strong and healthy, producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm., of good quality; but we are gaining tribute ground, which will be taken away at a profit when the communication is made with the rise in back of the 70, which we hope to complete by the end of the present month if the same favourable ground continne. We sampled on Feb. 28 three parcels of ore, computed 150 tons.

with the riss in back of the 70, which we hope to complete by the end of the present month if the same favourable ground continue. We sampled on Feb. 28 three parcels of ore, computed 150 tens.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, March 3: In the 53 west the ground it is composed of mandle, quartz, and spots of ore. Nochange in the ground in the crosscut driving north to the cast of the cross-course. In the 41 east no lode has been taken down since our last report. The lode in the winze sinking below the bottom of the 41 west is about 6 ft. wide, consisting of mundle, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 12/, per fathom. The lode in the 30 east is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundle, quartz, and ore, worth 4 tons, or 12/, per fathom. The lode in the stopes to the west of the winze, in the bottom of this level, is composed of peach, mundle, and ore, worth 4 tons, or 20/, per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 10 east is about 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 12/, per fathom. The alter 4 tons, or 12/, per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 10 east is about 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 12/, per fathom. The alternation is a feet wide, composed of rearrange of the 10 ed. The tribut department is yielding much the same as for some time past. The ground in the new eastern shaft is still moderately easy for sinking; down to date 7 fms; 2 ft.

LADY ELIZA.—J. Evans, March 4: The water in No. 1 shaft has greatly increased at the north end; the lode is getting larger, composed of red and white spar, mixed with lead ore, and presents all the appearance of very great improvements. There is no change in No. 2 cross-cut.

LOWER PARK.—Wm. Davis, March 6: The ground at Stuart's shaft, is looking promising.

The rise in back of the 40 yard level, east of Stuart's shaft, is looking well, lumps of solid lead, 2 cwts. each. The office-shaft is going down satisfactor. LOWER TAILDRWS SLATE COMFANY.—G. L. Fuller, C.E., March 3 level shaft is now sunk to a depth of 19½ yards, the last 6 yards having be late-rock, promising well; the proposed headings or levels will shortly be there. The shaft in quarry at foot of the engine incline is down 12 yards, such for extension of the incline is commenced: 8 yards below the present be shaft has to be attained before the heading through the voir (forming part of working determined on) can be commenced at this end, sinking to which deep hably, take also weaks longer: meanwhile the numping-gear intended to. ably, take six weeks longer; meanwhile the pumping-gear in the present engine will be erected, it being now finished and in MAUDLIN.—John Tregay, March 1: There is no alteration ast report. The lode in the rise in back of the 50 is 3 ft. wide,

last report. The root is a selected in the engine-shaft, sinking below in MOLLAND,—T. Bennetts: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below in MOLLAND,—T. Bennetts: The slopes in back of the 42 east are looking better letting out water freely. The stopes in back of the 42 east are looking better week, and are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 32 east ducing 1½ ton of good ore per fathom, and presenting indications of an improduced in the stope in back of the 32 east ducing 1½ ton of good ore per fathom, and presenting indications of an improducer. The weather here is at present very severe, which makes against us in g

ducing 134 ton of good ore per fathom, and presenting indications of an improving Jure. The weather here is at present very severe, which makes against us in the dig department.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, W. Paull, March 4: Eystumisan.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, W. Paull, March 4: Eystumisan.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, W. Paull, March 4: Eystumisan.

Inde in the 10 west is all the width of the end, and composed principally of made, small branches of friable spar and spots of ore, but not sufficient to value, Wei here about 5 or 6 fms. more to drive to reach the run of ore ground as seen gase in the bottom of the adit, over this level, is not yielding as any going down as it has been.—Bwichgwyn: The lode in the 30 cast is about 25. principally of mandie, been and lead ore—re-set to drive by six men, at 6, principal in heak of this level is set to two men, at 71, per ton. We have no particular to notice in any other part of the mine. The tributers will all continue their pital same as last month. The very rough weather which we have here is greatly ingour surface operations.

NANTY.—March 4: The lode in the top level, going north of boundary, is 4 f.w. showing apots of ore at times, but not to value. The lode in the 6 fm. lovel stope, to for ore per fm. The lode in the 27 fm. level stope, above ditto, north of the long rise, is 3 ft. wide, and yields 16 cwis. of ore per fm. The lode in the 37 fm. level stope, above ditto, north of the long is approached the surface of the document of the surface of the long rise, is 3 ft. wide, and yields 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 6 fm. level stope and yields 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 6 fm. level stope of the long rise, is 3 ft. wide, and yields 12 cwts. ore per fm. The lode in the surface of the long rise, is 3 ft. wide, and yields 12 cwts. or ore per fm. The lode in the surface of the long rise, is 3 ft. wide, and yields 12 cwts. or ore per fm. The lode in the surface of the deep adit, in order to get ventilation to the 10 fathom at

st of the 10 is nearly 3 it. wa

since Friday we have been at a standstill, owing to the frost.

NANTY-IAGO.—J. Roach: The lode in the forebreast of the 10 is nearly 3t; we capel, blende, and veins of friable spar, and spots of lead ore towards the upper and the level, the bottom of which is still good for-ore. We have driven through land ore ground, and the lode at present is very strong, and from its appearance lians doubt it will be soon well charged with ore again; set to four men, at 6t, and The stope in back of the 10, east of cross-course, is now worth 8 cwts. of ore perfassioneded. I have let a rise in the 10, west of cross-course, to be commanded in land worth 25 cwts. of ore per fin.; to be carried 9 ft. long, by six men, at 6t, 6s, per fin. have placed four men to cut a winze-plat west of the new rise, for the purpose of sing under the 10 on the course of the lode, which will produce upwards of 1 and a per fathom. We are cutting out ground and building walls for the crection floating slime-pit, &c.

NEW TRELECHI.—P., Pryor, T. Frince, jun.: After having suspended the sink of the engine-shaft and the driving of the 80 east, we have the following integrations of the sink of the course of the course of the sink of the engine-shaft and the driving of the 80 east, we have the following integrations of the sink of the course of the course of the sink of the engine-shaft and the driving of the 80 east, we have the following integrating the sink of the course of the sink of t

of the mine.

NORTH BULLER,—J. B. Delbridge, March 1: In the 78 cross-cut north, it King's shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. At King's flat-rod shaft, shat low the 55, the lode is from 18 to 20 in, wide, composed of iron, quartz, music little copper ore, and the ground favourable for sinking. All other things are minerally in the copper ore.

me as usual.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Paull, March 6: The engine-shaft is being sunk we reatest nossible dispatch, and is now about 6 fms. below the 35, where there is a

little copper ore, and the ground favourable for sinking. All other things assumes as usual.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Paull, March 6: The engine-shaft is being sunk with greatest possible dispatch, and is now about 6 fms. below the 35, where there is also fine-looking lode, producing aplendid stones of rich yellow copper ore; the groundiss for sinking in, and the progress, therefore, rapid towards the 45, where there is also fine-looking lode, producing aplendid stones of rich yellow copper ore; the groundiss for sinking in, and the progress, therefore, rapid towards the 45, where there is also encouraging than the marked improvement which is taking place in the lode wither the marked in the progress. A second of the sun and the contraction of the district, that a very rich copper mine will certainly be met with under great argentiferous gossan that was passed through near the surface.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—John Pope, jun., March 4: The lode in the 10, set Thoman's shaft, is improved since my last report, being towards the botton size in this mine; it is not looking so good upwards in the end, but I am hoping to be at the set of the s

around, using east as possible.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, March 3: In the 80 east we are at prepared to the lode for about 3 ft. wide, which is orey throughout; gether 7 ft. wide, composed of ore, mundle, prian, and quartz, and appear to the composed of t gether 7 ft. wide, composed of ore, mundic, prian, and quartz, and appears to mencement of the eastern course of ore met with in the upper levels; their pitches working in this level. In the 65, driving on the south part of the lot, the composed of peach, mundic, and quartz; our object in driving here is to common as soon as possible with the eastern winze in bottom of the 50, which will lay opsiple or tribute ground; in the back of this level, there are two tribute pitches at The lode in the eastern end of the 50 is improving; the branch of ore and mandate north part of the lode is about 91 in. wide, and improving for ore. The lode wis north part of the lode is about 91 in. wide, and improving for ore. The lode wis through was found to be split up into various branches, which from their bearing wise to be coming together again further east; and such being the case, and finding the le improving, we fully expect an important discovery of ore in driving here; the four pitches at work in this level. The total number of pitches at work as simploying 30 men, at an average tribute of about 10s. in 11. Our sampling for Pair mouth is 120 tons.

PANT-Y-PYDEW.—R. Nankivell, March 6: We are making good progress infinite.

ploying 30 men, at an average tribute of about 10s. in 11. Our sampling for Fusimouth is 120 tons.

PANT-Y-PYDEW.—R. Nankivell, March 6: We are making good progress in less
engine-shaft; we are now down about 23 yards from the surface. I expect it will
about five months more to sink it to the bottom level, which is about 60 yards from
surface, when we shall require an engine to sink below.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNIFED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, March 1: The lods in bott
of the engine-shaft is worth 141. per fm. for the length carried, 14 ft. The 110 still
is worth 261. per fm. for the breadth carried, 6 ft. The stope on the north side of this is
worth 261. per fm. for the breadth carried, 6 ft. The stope on the north side of this is
worth 261. per fm. for the breadth carried, 6 ft. The stope on the north side of this is
worth 261. per fm. for the breadth carried, 6 ft. The stope on the north side of this is
the 80 west the lode's producing a little tin, but coarse. The 90 west, on Skinne
the 80 west the lode's producing a little tin, but coarse. The 90 west, on Skinne
are not yet through the unproductive part of the lode.—Street and Bragg's: The for
is poor. The 40 east is producing fair quality tinstuff, and letting out much will be of the bollers of the stamping-engine having a hole in its bottom, we have been
of the bollers of the stamping-engine having a hole in its bottom, we have been
pelled to put it under repair, which has much retarded the stamping: we expect to she
this during the night, and have it at work on Sunday morning.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, J. Warren, March 1: Since our last regular
the meeting we have not taken down any lode in the 118 nor in the 130, but shall sen
in the early part of next week, when we will inform you of its value as early as posiin the carry part of next week, when we will inform you of its value as early as posithe meeting we have not taken down any lode in the 118 nor in the 130, but shall sen
in the carry part of next week, when we will inform you of its value as early a

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end on its course the week out, to ascertain what these branches were composed of, and I find them to be making home against the lode, with good spots of lead and copper. I istend on Monday next to commone to drive through the lode, and in my maxt report I istend on Monday next to commone to drive through the lode, and in my maxt report I istend on Monday next to commone to drive through the lode, and in my maxt report I play to be able to write you something good; the lode is still very wet, and the direction about north-east, and I have set to the men for the month out for 61, 10s, per fim. PROSPER UNITED.—Wm. H. Martin, Wm. Millett, March 6: Hosking's Engine-shaft: The water is drained 9 ft. below the 50, and the sumpmen are engaged cutting round and patting in bearers to drop the forking lift to the 60, which level will soon be calsed, as we find the water much less below the 40. Louina's engine-shaft is sunk still favourable for sinking. In the 40, west of the sum of copper of the common standard of the sum of the same shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth from 161, to 181, per fm. for tin and copper. Hill's shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 30, and nearly as deep as water will admit until stell is sunk shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth from 161, to 181, per fm. for tin and copper one per fm. The stopes in back of the 30, west of Hill's shaft, are worth for tin 351, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, cast of Hill's shaft, are worth for tin 351, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, cast of Hill's shaft, are worth for tin 361, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, cast of Hill's shaft, are worth for tin 361, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, cast of Hill's shaft, are worth for tin 361, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, cast of Hill's shaft, are worth for tin 361, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, cast of Hill's shaft, are worth for tin 361, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, cast of Hill's shaf

s just commenced to three notion I cancer a close-coars.

As some an experiment of the coarse and setting-day, I set a ground.

HYSOOG.—A Marsden, March 5: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, I set winze to four miners, at 41. los. per fun. The deep adit to two miners, at 61. los. carpenters are now making ladders and skips for the winze; its depth is now 5 fms, and is going on well, but the lode is not so good the last few days, having split. likely a caunter lode showing itself, I shall see in a week or so: a more splendid

annot be seen. SEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—E. Thomas, March 5: The lode in west of the engine-shaft, is worth 121, per fathom. The lode in the 80, om, is daily increasing in size and value; it is now from 3 to 4 feet 701, per fm. No change worth notice in any other part of the mine

all reported on.

BEWAINE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Herriman, March 4: Ellen's shaft is down

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BEWAINE CONSOLS.—T. He down to the 20 in about a fortulght, when we shall come

to down to the 30 in about a fortulght, when we shall console the disconsistence of the shaft at present is discorder cross-branch. We have commenced to sink a winze below the 30, east of Ellen's to prove the lode, and for ventilating the mine; the value of the lode in this winze

pages to drive cast and west; whenever the solution of the local in this winze what, to prove the lode, and for ventilating the mine; the value of the lode in this winze will be given in our next report.

BOSEWARNE UNITELD.—H. Woolcock, March 6: In the 90, east of Jennings's, there is no alteration since last week. In the 90, west of footway, we have not as yet cut through the lode. In the 80, west of footway, the end is looking better, and we expect an improvement shortly. In the 74, west of Richard's, the lode is 2 feet wide, impregnate with mundic and ore. In the 58, west of Richard's, the lode is 2 feet wide, impregnate with mundic and ore. In the 58, west of Richard's, the lode is 2 feet wide, impregnated with its worth full 40!, per fin., but no indicatious of the north wall as yet, in the 46, east of Lanc's shaft, the lode is 29 in, wide, producing a little ore. We are making preparations to sink Bush shaft by six men. In the 34, west of Bush shaft, the lode is 29 in, wide, producing a little ore. We are making preparations to sink Bush shaft by six men. In the 34, west of Bush shaft, the lode is 30 in, wide, with a promising appearance. In the rise above the 34, on north loss, set of Wellington's shaft, the lode is 30 in, wide, with a promising appearance. ROUND HILL.—A. and B. Waters: In the stope in bottom of the 62, north of the size in the back of this level, south of Betton's winze, is producing I ton per fam. Satope, north of said winze, its also yielding I ton per fam. We have four men driving a piece of ground north of the latter stope, and which we think will turn out producing. The producing I ton per fam. Sorrentipe Consolois.—If, Jackson, March 6: In the 40, west of William's rise, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In William's rise, in the back of the main lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In William's rise, in the back of the main lode, the lode is worth 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In william's r

consolie for pogress. We are progressing favourably with our preparations for sinksourable for pogress. We are progressing favourably with our preparations for sinkg the winze below the 62, on No. 7 lode, and hope to have it all in readiness by the
site part of next week.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, March 3: The lode in the 80 cast has within the
st day or two increased in size considerably, it being now 3 ft. wide, composed prinpally of clay-state, copper, carbonate of lime, and lead ore disseminated throughout,
site good incleations for improvement before long. The lode in the 70 cast at present
small; the lode at this point has taken a more southerly direction, and the country
popars to be getting more settled as it; gets off from the influence of the silde; I think
re may with reason infer from this that the lode will be found settled also. In the 60
set the lode appears to be again forming east of the cross-course; this I shall be better
ble to say in the course of a few days. In taking down the lode in the 20 west I find
see branches going off north, containing lead ore, and water is issuing therefrom. I
we placed the men to drive a short distance north, to ascertain if any more lode is
admig in that direction. In other parts of the mine, there is no alteration to report.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, March 4:
he following bargains were set on Friday last:—The 50 to drive east, on the caunter
ble, by six men, at 10., per fathom. The same level to drive west, by two mon, at 91,
south the popular popul

emble us to resume operations in the bottom level, fully believing our efforts will be altended with successful results, and that something will be discovered to cheer the wary adventurer.

St. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, March 1: The prospects in this mine are just the same as reported on last week. We are getting on with the engine and pitwork as fast as peasible. We disched off at the smelting to-day 28 tons 17 cwts. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. of black in; we were too late to know the price. The tin bills will be sent by Monday. St. IV28 WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, March 6: At Roderick's engine-shaft he loss in the 10, east of the shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 10l. per fathom. In the 30, cast of the shaft, we are sluking a winze under this level to the 40 fm. lovel. It is 50, east of the shaft, we are sluking a winze under this level to the 40 fm. lovel. It is 50, east of the shaft, we are sluking a winze on the Carbona lode, where we hope to meet with a good courre of tin. In the 20, west of Louisa shaft, the lode is fin. wide—tinny. The tribute pitches are much the same as last report.

St. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, March 3: We have now cleared and secured the goalft level, on Saveall's whim-shaft, which is 80 fms. east from the engine-shaft, thence to, the end 30 fms., thus making the adit level in a good condition 140 fms., and I am glad to notice that a great quantity of tin ground is in the back of the level, and instant already broken, which will pay us well for stamping, after we get the steam-slangs to work, and get whims for drawing the attiff. The deep adit level, on Wheal Gozan's lode, is cleared and made good 115 fms. east from the cilif. We are still clearing and securing Wheal Owl deep adit level by three men, east from Wheal Owl whim-sland, and have discovered quantities of thattiff aiready broken, which will also pay us year yell for stamping. We have three miners clearing up the Red Dippa willn-shaft, and four reports the shaft, and as soon as we can get this shaft eleared to the adit level we shall then have alon sait, and have discovered quantities of tinstuff aiready broken, which will also pay us vizy well for stamping. We have six men clearing up the Red Dippa whin-shaft, and few reports this shaft will go down through a run of rich the ground, and will be regulared shortly. We have three miners clearing up Wheal Widden shaft, and as soon as we can get this shaft cleared to the adid level we shall then have a long run of tin ground to commence working on at once. Everything throughout the mines-is going on well.

— J. Carthew, March 5: Since last report we have completed Wheal Bozan's adid lived lid fems, and Saveali's adid level 16ms, east from the cliff; at present we shall the lived lid fems, and Saveali's adid level 16ms, east from the cliff; at present we shall the lived lid fems, and Saveali's adid level 18ms, east from the cliff; at present we shall the lived lid fems, and Saveali's adid level 18ms, east from the cliff; at present we shall the lived lid fems, and Saveali's adid level 18ms, east from the cliff; at present level is all worked to receive the life of the lived lid fems, and shall so contain grow are clearing when of well to stamp. Six men are clearing and the stuff we are clearing and will pay well to stamp. Six men are clearing and the stuff we are clearing and will have a stamp to the stuff of the states. I expect to find a large quantity of rich tinstuff about this shaft, and shall, stuffer, lose no time in gent quantity of rich tinstuff about this shaft, and shall, stuffer, lose no time in gent and the stuff we have a shall well as the shaft, and the shaft was the shaft and the shaft will be shaft and the shaft was the shaft and the shaft was the shaft and the shaft was the sh

ay open a me tohes at writ-mundic on the loade when as aring appeared ing the lode it ere; there as are nime, es-; for Fahrus; rees in the ser-ect, it will take yards from the

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19 cwis, per fm.
OFT. W. Teague, March 6: Highburrow Lode: In the engine-shaft, sinking

under the 184, the lode is producing saving work for tim. In the 184, driving east of shaft, the lode is improving in size, being now 2 ft. wide, and yielding saving work for we hope to get this shaft to the 184 under 1873, the lode is worth for tin 187, per fm.. In the wines sinking under the 173, east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 184, per fm.. In the wines sinking under the 173, east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 184, per fm.. In the wines sinking under the 173, east of engine-shaft, the lode is worth for tin 184, per fm.. In No. 2 winze, sinking under the 187, deat of engine-shaft, the lode is worth for tin 184, per fm.. In No. 2 winze, sinking under the 185, the lode is worth for tin 184, per fm.. In No. 2 winze, sinking under the 185, the lode is worth for tin 184, per fm.. In No. 2 winze, sinking under the 185, the lode is worth for tin 184, per fm.. In No. 2 winze, sinking under the 185, the lode is present in the 184, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is producing good saving work for tin, we hope to cut this lode in the 180 cross-cut in two months from this time.—North Theroft Lode: In the 184, driving east from Tyries cutine-shaft, the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm., with a kindly appearance. The a good piece of orey ground. Other pieces are without alteration.

TOLOANE.—March 5: Field's Lode: The lode in Field's shaft, sinking below the 30, is 2 ft. wide, composed of goosan, spar, and good stones of grey ore, a very promising iode. In the 30 end east the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 30 west is 30 in. wide, composed of goosan, spar, and good stones of grey ore, a very promising iode. In the 30 end east the lode is 10 in. big, unproductive. The lode in the winse sinking in the weight, producing to good stones of ore, and is very promising for improvement. In the 20 west the lode is 10 in. big, unproductive. The lode in the 10 end east is 1 foot bigs, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.. In the adlit evel, east to the winse sinking in the west winder the producing

TREVEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Webb, March 5; We have put the balance-bob in the 60 to work, also the pumping connection from Trevenen engine-shaft to the old engine-shaft, and drained the same 7 tathoms below the 170; the old shaft here is full of rubbish and broken timbers. We calculate it is sunk as deep as an 180 fm. level, but cannot say for certain. We have as many men clearing up this shaft as can possibly come to work. There is no alteration in the stopes since last week's report, nor any other point to notice.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, March 1: The engine-shaft to sink below the 25, by six men, at 11t, per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of the and mundle, with prian, quartz, &c.; the mundic is leaving the lode, and there appears to be tin coming in from the eastern end, which induces me to sink 2 fms. more before we drive, thus making a 12 fm. level instead of a 10. The 25 west, to six men, at 7t. 5s. per fm.; lode worth about 3t. per fm., but judging from the water oozing out, &c., we think we shall have an improved lode ere long. A stope in the back of this level to four men, at 3t. per fathom; lode worth 5t. 10s. per fm. A stope in the back of this level to four men, at 3t. per fathom; lode worth fall 10t. per fm. We have als imported long the shaft on Wheal Ann lode, where the smalls will pay for dressing. The landing at 3t. per month; the carpenter's work at 1t. 10s. per month. We are busy stamping and preparing a parcel of tin.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—John Tucker, March 5: The two western pitches at

In the state of the control of the state of the level's of the remain at 3f, wer fathon; it do worth 5f, lose per fim. A wine to sink below the 15 west, to four men, at 3f, per fathon; it do worth 5f, lose, per fine. We have als, men clearing up the shart on the state of the st

of ground. We have holed the winze from the 48 to the 58, from which we expect to break some good ore. Charles's shaft to sink below the 48, to six men, at 101, per fin.; judging from the dip of the ore eastward, we think this will go down in orey ground. The cross-cent to drive north at the 28, by six men, at 64. 10s, per fin.; the ground being of an easy killas for exploring, and letting out water. The rise against Charles's shaft is up 11 fins. 1 ft. 6 in. above the 20, and which is re-set to six men, at 51. 10s, per fin., and the shaft to sink below the adit, to six men, at 4t, per fin. We have about 7 fins. more to hole, which we calculate will be communicated within the next month. We have set three pitches in the old ground to six men, at tributes varying from 10s. to 12s. in 1t.

WillEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, March 4: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably. In the 90 cast the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of ore; in the 80 cast the lode is 3 feet wide, with cocasional stones of ore.

MHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, March 4: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably. In the 90 cast the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of ore; in the same level west the lode is 1½ foot wide, with occasional stones of ore. In the 80 cast the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the same level west the lode is 2 feet wide, with a very promising appearance, and producing stones of good ore. In the 70 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the 60 west the lode is disordered by the cross-course. The stope and pitches are looking well.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, March 6: There is no particular change in the mine to notice since last week's report. We are getting on with the dressing of another parcel of ore as quickly as possible for the next sampling.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, March 6: Cock's shaft, on the north part of the lode, is at present 1 foot wide, composed of prian and flookan; the south part is going copper ore, which I believe to be the main part of the lode. In the 60 west, driving on the cross-course north, the ground is becoming mineralised, with a little water, which I think is coming from the main lode. At the 60 east, driving the cross-cours the south part is going on the cross-course, the same as seen in the level above, which will change the ground for the better. In the winze in the bottom of the 34, west of shaft, the lode is still hard and large, and producing saving work. In the tribute pitches there is no alteration. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible, but the weather is much against us.

WHEAL FINAPED.—M. H. Fast. March 1: South Lode: In the 92 west the lode

have met a small cross-course, the same as seen in the level above, which will change the ground for the better. In the winze in the bottom of the 34, west of shaft, the lode is still hard and large, and producing awing work. In the tribute pitches there is no alteration. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible, but the weather is a still hard and the still hard. EDWARD,—M. H. East, March 1: South Lode: In the 92 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding saving work. In the 81 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of oro. In the 61 west the ground is easter for working, and the indications are promising a change for the better. In the 61 cast the lode is 2 ft. wide, poor, but not unkindly. In Thomas's rise, in back of the 50 west, the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 40, west of Uren's rise, the men are at present engaged putting up a rise for the purpose of proving the ground above this level, as it is of a very slidy nature; the lode, however, produces ore of good quality, and is worth at present 3 tons per fm. In Peter's stope, in back of the 71 west, the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. and in Collin's stope 5 tons per fm. In the 40, west of No. 4 rise (50 east), the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Bray's cross-cut, the lode is not continues much the same for progress.—Diagonal Shaft, New North Lode: In the 62, west of boundary cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding saving work for copper ore, and promising a speedy improvement. We weighed off yesterday at Calstock the ore sold on Feb. 20, 221 tons 17 crost., value about 8654, and we estimate the next sampling at about 300 tons.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—Ct. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, March 1: The 110 west, to four men, at 44. 10s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, and producing good ore; had it benefits the subject of the same of the lode of the subject of the subj

are reached—the meeting of these lodes in the cross-cut—the value of the mine will be greatly enhanced.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, March 6: The lode in the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2 feet wide, and worth 6f, per fathom; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 14f, per fathom. In the 160, north of Pollard's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, and worth 4f, per fathom; in the same level, south of Clymo's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, and worth 4f, per fathom; in the same level, south of Clymo's outh of Clymo's shaft is sunk 16 fathoms under the 160. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past. We sold on February 27 a parcel of lead ores (computed 60 tons) to Messrs. Stock and Co., at 251. 2a. 6b. over ton.

and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past. We sold on February 27 a parcel of lead ores (computed 60 tons) to Mesers. Stock and Co., at 281. 2s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL NELSON.—W. H. Reynolds, S. Lean, March 3: Saturday last being our setting-day, we re-set the 44 west to eight men, at 41. 10s. per fm.; the lode is from 18 to 20 in. wide, with a little leader of good ore, and is altogether of a promising character. We have sets a pitch in back of the 44, at 5s. in 11., to four men. The new rise in back of the 44 is set to two men, at 50s. per fm., and the lode is promising. The cross-cut south is re-set to six men, at 121, per fm. for 2 fms., or the month, or cut the lode, We sampled last week about 10 tons of copper ore of pretty good quality.

WHEAL NORRIS.—Jas. Nance, 3. Andrews, March 1: The Gremorue engine-shaft continues rather hard for sinking, but we are expecting that there will soon be a change in the ground for the better, judging from the character of the ground in the 15 cross-cut south. We have intersected three branches in the south eross-cut, in the 15, but we are still diving it further on, as the water continues to come out very strong from the south, which leads us to conclude that the main part of No. 5 lode is not yet reached; the branches intersected are 9, 6, and 6 inches, composed of quartz and triable spar. The sinking of Carter's shaft is progressing satisfactorily. No. 4 lode, in the 16 end east, maintains its size and kindly character, but does not contain so much tine at 1d a week ago, but we hope that this change is only temporary. No. 3 lode, in the 16 end east, is about 18 in, wide, composed of quartz and capel; and the same lode in the end west is about 18 in, wide, composed of quartz and capel; and the same lode in the end west is about 18 in, wide, composed of quartz, prian, and oxide of fron. The 15 cross-cut, driving north of Carter's shaft, is much easier for driving than it has been, and the clervages of the rock are coasted with mundic, showing a

77, per fathom.

WHEAL SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, March 5: The lode in the adit level is 2 ft. wide, composed of white prian, soft flookan, and spotted with lead. We are occasionally finding stones of lead in the lode, from which I think a good mine will be found by

inding stones of lead in the lode, from which I think a good mine will be found by sinking under the adit.

WHEAL SICILY.—T. Hodge, March 5: At the whim-shaft the water is drained to the bottom. Our forking this last day or two has been rather slow, because we have a long run of levels to drain. The new shaft, on the east lode, is down nearly 11 fathoms below surface, and communicated to the adit level this morning, which has thrown good ventilation into the level, and will also enable us to take away the stuff at much less expense than before. The adit level is driven south of this shaft about 6 ff., where the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, and mundic—a very kindly lode, and as we extend into the hill the ground is gradually changing for the better—getting softer, which leads me to believe that we are getting near the blue ground, where something good may be expected.

which leads me to believe that we are getting near the blue ground, where something good may be expected.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—W. Edwards, March 6: The rise in the back of the 60 cross-cut, on the south lode, is up 8 fathoms, and the winze sinking below the 46, west of diagonal shaft, is down 10 fms 2 ft., and we expect to hole by the end of the week, when we shall at once commence driving the 60 fm. level ends on the course of the lode, and stoping as early as practicable. No particular underground change has taken place since last report. The foundation for the pumping-enging-house is nearly finished, and we are now preparing to remove the sheers and capstan. The excavation for ponding the water is nearly complete.

preparing to remove the sheers and capstan. The excavation for ponding the water is nearly complete.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—F. Pryor, R. Pryor, T. Grenfell, March 4: Smith's shaftmen are driving the cross-cut to intersect the iode at the 182. The 172, north of Smith's shaft, is looking still better than when hast reported, now worth 41. per fm. In the 172, south of shaft, the lote is worth 51. per fm. The 182, south of Smith's shaft, is worth 101, per fm. In the winze sinking below this level, and about 4 fathoms below the 170 south, the lode is worth 71, per fm. In the 162, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is worth 41. per fm. worth 31, per fm. In the 182, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is worth 44. per fm. In the value we will let you know in our next. In the 182, south of shaft, the lode is worth 122. per fm. In the rise in back of this level the lode is worth 61, per fm. In the 182, north of Tralawny's shaft, the lode is worth and the shaft, the lode is worth 181, per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 182, north of Tralawny's shaft. The pitches throughout the mine are looking much the same. Our pay, setting, &c., went off well. WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Win H. Reynológ, March 4: In the 58, east of shaft, WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Win H. Reynológ, March 4: In the 58, east of shaft, where the same of the same of

throughout the mine are looking much the same. Our pay, setting, &c., went off well. WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, March 4: In the 85, east of shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding saving work for copper, and likely to improve. The lode in the 75 west contains stones of good quality ore, and the water is increasing. In the 65 fm. level cross-cut north we have cut another part of the lode, yielding 3/6 of a ton of good quality yellow ore per fathom; we shall drive this cross-cut 70 fms. on the east side of the cross-cuts, then cut it through to intersect the lode west of cross-course, and in this way we shall avoid the hard elvan met with in the cross-cuts west of erose-course. We took down the lode in the 50 west for some feet in length last night, and some parts of it we found rich, but for 2 or 3 ft. behind the end the lode is not so good; it is, however, again improving, and the present end will yield upwards of 1/2 ton of very rich copper ore per fathom, and the lode looks very promising.

VARNER—R. Barkell, March 5. The 30 west is without change, still worth from

YARNER.-R. Barkell, March 5: The 30 west is without change, still worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. The two stopes in the back of this level are worth 3 and 4 tons per

athom. The winze below this level is not taken. No change at the 40. The water s in fork at the new shaft, and the men have commenced sinking.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Sir,—In my report in last week's Journal I stated we should have snow and rain in places, with a gale on the 1st inst. On Wednesday the Times stated—"On Monday it begun to snow heavily in the castern districts, driving showers continuing in succession; by the evening considerable accumulations had formed, and yesterday the ground was thickly covered." The gale on the 1st inst, occurred, and was very severe at Dover, Plyworth, and slong that cost.

The gale on the 1st inst. occurred, and was very some mouth, and along that cost.

In my report in the Mining Journal on Feb. 21 I stated, although we should have an early sping, we should have one or two touches of sharp weather; this prediction has also been fulfilled, and we have again fine growing weather. For the next week the weather will be rather unsettled, showery winds and rain in places, with a variable temperature. A few weeks ago I announced the approach of another comet; this I now find is correct; it will be announced in about a month from this.

26, Throgmorton-st., E.C., March 4.

Author of "The Climate of England."

New Fusible Alloy.—In addition to the fusible metal (cadmium, 1 or 2 parts; tin, 2 parts; lead, 4 parts; bismuth, 7 or 8 parts) already described by Dr. B. Wood, of Indianapolis, U.S., and which melts at 150° to 160° Fahr., he has since discovered another alloy (cadmium, 1 part; lead, 6 parts; bismuth, 7 parts) which melts at about 180 Fahr., or about midway between the melting points of the old fusible metal and that first described by Dr. Wood. The principal feature to be noticed in Dr. Wood's alloys is the prof. given of the duditions reporting of control of the duditions reporting of control of the duditions. by Dr. Wood. The principal feature to be noticed in Dr. Wood's alloy is the proof given of the fluidifying properties of cadmium.

EXTRACTING COPPER FROM ITS ORES.—Some improvements in the treatment of copper ores have been patented by Mr. Haeffely, of Kearsley, which consist firstly in the application of the refuse liquid discharged from chloring generators as a menstruum for dissolving the copper contained in its ores, and, secondly, in precipitating copper from its solution by the action of the refuse known in alkali works by the name of vat waste.

of vat waste.

Tin-Plates.—In the manufacture of tin-plates, Messrs. Kelly and Shakspears, of Dudley, propose to employ an invention, which consists of two machines, on
being used for scouring and cleaning the plates, or sheets of iron, prior to their immersion in the bath of molten tin, and the other for cleaning off the grease and polishing the
surface after they are coated. The scouring-machine consists essentially of three pair
of roils, the first and third pair being guide roils, and the middle pair having brushe
on their cylindrical surfaces. The said roils are situated notice that proper roil of the middle pair
and the lower roil of the said middle pair disp in a trough, also containing sand and water.
Behind this pair of roils are fixed brushes, which remove any sand that may be left adhering to the scoured plates. The pollshing-machine consists of nine pairs of roils, the
alternate pairs being guide roils, and the four intermediate pairs pollshing roils, which
are covered with woollen or sheepskin, and kept supplied with sharps from hoppers.

Con a Expression of the proposition has been previationally expecticed by

alternate pairs being guide roils, and the four intermediate pairs polishing roils, which are covered with woolien or sheepskin, and kept supplied with sharps from hoppers.

GOLD EXTRACTION.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. B. G. Sloper, C. E., of Hackney, which is intended to effect the separation of particles of gold from earths and quartz, after being crushed or reduced to small particles, or pulverised by bringing mercury in contact therewith. His machinery consists of a hopper, opening at bottom into a cylinder placed horizontally, or nearly so, and fitted with agitators secured to a vertical shaft made to revolve in the hopper. Inside the horizontal cylinder he places and causes to revolve an Archimedean screw, and cryshed rock or surferous earths are introduced, together with mercury, into the hopper. At the opposite end of the cylinder to that at which the charge is admitted, there is an outlet into a vessel furnished with sieves of different degrees of fineness, and containing a set of channels or passages communicating at one end with a fan or blower, while they are open at the other to receive the mercury and gold in the state of amalgam, the airdriven through them preventing the entrance of all matters of less specific gravity; the action of the vessel is assisted by a shaking or jogging motion being imparted to it. From the lower part of this vessel the amalgam falls into a cylinder, in which an agitator is caused to route, whereby the globules of amalgam are beaten into one mass, and until this mass is sufficiently rich in gold, it is pumped back to the hopper with fresh-crushed quartz or surficeus earth, to act and he acted upon as before.

FITKIN'S DENTAL INSTRUMENT.—Mr. Fitkin, dentist, of Fleet-street, has recently patented an instrument for extracting teeth. The specification just filed by Mr. Henry, the patent agent, Fleet-street, describes this apparatus as a compound instrument, consisting of two portions, of which one, called the fulcrum instrument, has a restpiece and

Guppowdr.—Messes atmost perpendicularly room the gum.

Guppowdr.—Messers. Roberts and Dale, of Manchester, provisionally

pecified an invention which consists in a method of manufacturing gunpowder, whereby

they are enabled to use nitrate of sods in piace of, or in combination with, nitrate of

otash; and the principle they proceed upon is to add thereto a substance which wil

otash; and so correct the tendency of the other material or materials to become

loist. Of these substances they mention, for example, the athydrous sulphates of sod

NonKing Pipes.—Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street, has just spefied an invention, patented by Mr. Hyams, of Bath-street, for improved smoking pipes
and imparting aroma thereto. Mr. Hyams proposes to combine with the pipe-clay oxidiron, honey, treacle, sugar, carbonate of sods, and certain alkaline and non-alkalinits, to impart strongth, sweetness, and glaze. Various processes are described for treat
g pipes with cascarilla and other aromatic agents, in order to communicate arominereto, including the coating of pipes with perfume, and the exposing the pipes to

COMBINED LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE.—Mr. Heinrich Ehrhardt, of readen, proposes an "express rail way carriage," which includes in one body, and mounted on the same framing, a locomotive engine, a tender to carry water and fuel; and a striage or compartment to receive a limited number of passengers. The whole carriage not to exceed 25 ft. in length.

IMPORTANT TEST OF WIRE-ROPE.—Some tests have recently been made at the Liverpool Corporation machine, under the superintendence of Mr. W. M'Donald, with the view of testing the strength of the charcoal rope supplied by Messrs. Whaley, Burrows, and Fenton for the shrouds of the Contest. The ropes tested were a 5-inch rope by Messrs. Newall and Co., which broke at 34 tons 10 cwis., and a 5-inch rope by Messrs. Whaley and Co., which broke at the back of the thimble, though not in a nip, at 25 tons. Both ropes were thus above the Admiralty test, yet neither appear to have been equal to the ropes of Messrs. A. J. Hutchings and Co., and Messrs. Garnock, Bibby, and Co., a 4½-inch rope by the former makers, having borne 37 tons 15 cwts., and a 4½-inch rope of the latter 26 tons 10 cwts.

Another Collier on Fire.—A fire was discovered in Messrs, Rumles and Scott's Cannel Mine, Ringluy, on Feb. 26, and which has been burning night and day ever since. On Sunday it burnt with greater intensity, and completely set at defiance every means used for putting it out, causing the greatest excitement and uneasiness to both men and masters. The fire originated in the firing of a shot by one of the workmen, who was employed about 400 yards south-east of the pit-eye—the shaft being 136 yards deep. It is supposed that the shot was a little overcharged, and that it fired outwards instead of upwards, as immediately afterwards the "gob" was found to be on fire. The "gob" is the loose slack and rubbia which the miner throws behind him when pursuing his work. Soon after the discovery of the fire mining operations were discontinued, and the whole of the men and boys arranged in relays, or "shifts," of 30 to 40 each, for the purpose of carrying water and assisting in putting out the fire. A large supply of water has thus been poured upon the seething mass of rubbis; and just when the fire was supposed to have been extinguished it would burst out in another place, sometimes rising into a flame, and constantly sending forth the most sulphurous vapours, which was equal to the labour of a large number of pleps were sent down the shaft for the purpose of conveying water from the pumps, but, notwithstanding this help, which was equal to the labour of a large number of men, the fire was burning more fercely than ever on Sunday, and the whole of the masters, managers, and overfookers were present, doing everything that could be done—with the assistance of a large number of men—to extinguish it, but the fire was burning on Monday. The circumstance has created the greatest excitement in the district.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—Now ready, price 6d. Second Edition of the New MINE INSPECTION ACT; to which is ap-Second Edition of the New Mine Inspection Acr; to which is ap-abled the Acr for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines, which me into operation on Jan. 1.—To be had from the Mining Journal ice, or through any bookseller in town or country.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, March 7, 1862.

COPPER. £ s. d.	BRASS, Per. 1b.
Best selectedp. ton 101 0 0	Shoets 10d,-11d.
Tough cake , 98 0 0	Wire 91/d91/d.
Tile 98 0 0	Tubes 11d,-12%d.
Burra Burra # 94 0 0-95 0 0	
Copiano	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 01/2	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)
ditto tubes n 0 1 1	" (hammered), 15 10 0-16 0 0
Sheathing & bolts 0 0 11	Ditto, in faggots 17 10 0-18 0 0
Bottoms 9 0 1 0	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
Old (Exchange) " 0 0 91/4	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool 44 0 0
	" Spindle 30 0 0
IRON. Per Ton.	QUICKSILVER 7 0 0 p. bottle
Bars, Welsh, in London. 6 5 0	*
Ditto, to arrive 5 17 6-6 0 0	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Nail rods 7 0 0	Foreign 17 15 0- nom.
" Stafford, in London 7 0 0- 7 10 0	To arrive 18 0 0
Bars ditto 7 5 0-8 0 0	ZING.
Hoops ditto 8 10 0- 9 0 0	In sheets 23 0 0
Sheets, single 9 0 0- 9 10 0	In sheets 20 0 0-
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 3 0 0-4 00	TIN.
Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0 0	English, blocks120 0 0
Bars, common, ditto 5 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 121 0 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees 6 10 0	Ditto, Refined
Ditto, railway, in Wales 5 0 0-5 2 6	Banca
Ditto, Swed, in London, 11 10 0-12 0 0	Straits
To arrive 11 0 0-11 10 0	
Pig. No. 1, in Clyde 3 8 0- 2 18 0	TIN-PLATES.*
Ditto, f.o. b. in Tees	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 8 0- 1 9 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	IX Ditto 1st quality ,, 1 14 0- 1 15 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 3 10 0- 3 12 6	IC Ditto 2d quality ,, 1 4 6- 1 6 6
Weish Forge Pig	IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 11 0- 1 13 0
Weight Forge rig	IC Coke , 1 2 0-1 2 6
LEAD.	IX Ditto , 1 80-1 86
English Pig 20 0 0-21 5 0	Canada platesp. ton 12 10 0-13 0 0
Ditto sheet 21 0 0-21 5 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto red lead 21 10 0-21 15 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 9d.
Ditto white 28 10 0-30 0 0	
Ditto patent shot 22 10 0-23 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs 6 12 6- 6 15 0
Spanish 19 5 0	in London 6 12 6- 6 15 0
* At the works, 1s,	o 1s. 6d. per box less.

Remarks.—The prevailing characteristics of our market are a marked scarcity of bona fide orders, and a general drooping tendency in almost all metals. The little business which has been doing is for the most part confined to present requirements, buyers merely purchasing from hand to mouth, until a more favourable turn shall occur in the market, to impart greater confidence in effecting contracts. Shipments to most foreign ports are still greatly in excess of the demand, and, consequently, leave but a slight chance of realising a profit in those markets. Consumers may, probably, soon be tempted by the low rates now ruling to buy more freely than of late, but as yet they operate very cautiously. The vast and yearly increasing production of metals renders comparative statements of little worth; due and proper allowance should be made for the extra supplies, and the average of prices must be reduced, otherwise it will be disproportional. It is not unlikely that even present rates will go lower still, and perhaps not experience any great advance for a long time to come. The prospects of the market are anything but cheering.

Copper.—On the 3d inst. the smelters announced a decline in fixed rates of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per lb. in manufactured, and \(\frac{4}{2} \)d. los. per ton in raw, making present rates for sheets and sheathing 113, per lb., and for cake, tile, and ingot, 981, per ton. This step has been generally anticipated ever since the previous fall, which proved totally insufficient to stop underselling. Foreign descriptions are dull, and exhibit a declining tendency. Burra Burra ôffering freely at 951, business done as low as 941; Kapunda, 961, nominal; Spanish, 861; Chill, 851, to 861. Yellow metal: Simultaneously with copper, this metal was reduced \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. but can be bought at 8d.; in fair request.

Lead.—English pig, in the absence of any increased; no alteration in quotations. Swedish bars are in limited supply at 112, 10s, sellers quote 112, 15s, to 12l., but few arrivals take place. Sco REMARKS.—The prevailing characteristics of our market are a market

TRN-PLATES.—In more request, chiefly for shipment to America: quo-tions remain without alteration.

STEEL.—Inactive; prices unaltered.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active this week and a steady business has been done. Copper has declined 1d. per lb., and this will, probably, be followed by a drop in the standard for ore, which may Authority and the Liverpool Corporation machine, under the superintendence of Mr. W. McDonald, with the view of testing the strength of the charcoal rope supplied by Meass. Walato, and the proper of the charcoal rope supplied by Meass. Walato, and the control of the charcoal for the charcoal rope supplied by Meass. Walato, and the charcoal rope supplied by Meass. Walato, and the charcoal rope supplied by Meass. Walato, which before the charcoal rope supplied by Meass. Walato, and the charcoal rope supplied by Meass. Walat have the effect of depressing dividend mines for a time, and bringing increased attention to progressive and speculative shares. The dividend

in hand of 22081. 10s. 2d. In the 54, at Pascoe's shaft, a cross-cut is being driven to intersect the north part of the lode, and which, it is calculated, will take one month to accomplish. East Russell, 2½ to 3½; Grambler and St. Anbyn, 14 to 16. North Treskerby shares have declined to 18, 20; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss, we understand, of about 5001. On the two months, and the samplings declining. We hear dissatisfaction was expressed at the management, and a committee appointed, with unlimited powers to investigate affairs, and act as they may think best for the interests of the mine. Great South Tolgus, 3½ to 4; Great Wheal Fortune, 15½ to 15½. Wheal Grenville shares opened at 31, buyers, on Monday morning, but during the day the price was put down through market operations to 50s., 52s. 6d. The shares have fluctuated all the week; and, after receding to 48s., on Thursday a great demand sprung suddenly up, and they rose to 54s. 56s.; they leave off, however, 53s. to 55s. On

Monday morning the report received from the agent valued the new in the 80 at 30L, showing a falling off of 20L. On Friday morning other report was received, stating "There is no material change other report was received, stating "There is no material change mine since our last advice, on Saturday." We may add to this he fall in the shares was owing to reports circulated in the markst fall in the shares was owing to reports circulated in the markst fall in the shares was owing to reports circulated in the markst fall in the shares was sowing to reports circulated in the markst fall folde had fallen off to "stones of ore "only, and which has proved false, if the agent is to be relied upon. On Friday afternoon a term was received that the 110 had improved to 20L., 25L, and the 80 cms of the same value. East Grenville shares have been in good detail, very firm, leaving off 37s. to 39s. The mine is improving, and the he the 45 is worth 20L per fm. Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ the lode in the 140, west of engine-shaft, is worth 12L per fm. Is the east of Ransom, the lode is daily increasing in size and value, and worth 70L per fm. Herodsfoot, \$35\$ to 36; Lady Bertha, 10s. to 11s is east of Ransom, the lode is daily increasing in size and value, and worth 70L per fm. Herodsfoot, \$35\$ to 36; Lady Bertha, 10s. to 11s is mine is adjoining Carn Camborne, and has fine prospects. The me shaft has been sunk to the 36, and the end east yielding stones of an winze sinking below the 17, and before the 36 fm. level end, is went per fm. Fraser's shaft is down to the 24, and a level going east has sected a lode worth 50L per fm., and heroring east has sected a lode worth 50L per fm., and promising for hum per fm. Fraser's shaft is down to the 24, and a level going east has sected a lode worth 50L per fm. and promising for hum per fm. Fraser's had to 18s. 6d.; the lode in the 50 west was down on Tuesday, and worth \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ the 85}\text{ west continues worth 12L per fm., and promising for hum ment. The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c. | Monday morning the report received from the agent valued the new in the 80 at 301, showing a falling off of 201. On Friday morning

shares 10 to 104, and not quite so firm. Prosper United, 2\frac{3}{6} to 3\frac{1}{6} moor, 4s. to 5s.

West Tolgus shares have been in demand, and advanced to 2\frac{3}{6} The mine has improved at Taylor's shaft and in the 65, or bottomic going towards the shaft. South Caradon, 317\frac{1}{2} to 322\frac{1}{2}; South Caradon and leave off 55 to 57. Stray Park shares have advanced to 33, 33. \text{Yorf shares have advanced to 10\frac{1}{2}, 10\frac{1}{2}. Teloweth, 20s. to 2\frac{3}{2}; West Frances, 9 to 9\frac{1}{2}; West Seton, 265 to 275; Wheal Re 100 to 105; Wheal Buller, 62\frac{1}{2} to 67\frac{2}{2}; Wheal Clifford Amalgus 31 to 32; Wheal Crebor, 9s. to 11s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 11\frac{1}{2} ut Wheal Ludcott shares have been in good demand at 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}. Wheal Trelawny, 17\frac{1}{2} to 18\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Seton, 12 124; Wheal Trelawny, 17\frac{1}{2} to 18\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Seton, 15 15.

At the meeting the accounts showed a credit balas 557\frac{1}{2}. At he meeting the accounts showed a credit balas call will be required, and in about six months it is expected the miss be in a position to pay dividends. Tamar Consols, 29s. to 31s. The has sold 60 tons of silver-lead, at 20. Holmbush new shares, parts has improved to 20t. per fm.; winze below the 160, 3 tons per fa. I sampled 310 tons of copper ore.

Merllyn, 5s. to 10s.; in clearing the old shaft, on the north and set of the stage of the parts and set of the control of the parts and set of the parts.

has sold 60 tons of silver-lead, at 20t. Holmbush new snares, paraprem. The 160 west is worth 3½ tons per fm. The 160, east of half has improved to 20t, per fm.; winze below the 160, 3 tons per fa. I sampled 310 tons of copper ore.

Merllyn, 5s. to 10s.; in clearing the old shaft, on the north and an lode—now down from 8 to 9 fathoms, and not yet down to the old mings—fine stones of lead ore have been found in one end of the shaft, several kibbles of good stuff broken on Thursday; and the agents dently expects a good lode in the bottom, now close at hand; and is th 20 cross-cut, where it is also daily expected to be met with. Grain tallack, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; 16 feet have been driven through the high in the 53, and it looks very kindly for copper and lead. East Gunnis and South Bedford, 15s. to 20s.; the lode in the 46 east has impossing 2 tons per fm.; the 36 east, 3 tons per fathom. 2 tons per fm.; the 36 east, 3 tons per fathom

On the Stock Exchange a large amount of business has been transfin Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were offer recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Carn Bren, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\), 12\(\frac{1}{2}\), 13\(\frac{1}{2}\), 13\

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—One Marine, 7½, 8, prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1½, 1½ prem. a.g. Universal Marine, 2½, 2½ dis.; London and Provincial Marine, ½½ par; Mercantile Fire, 13-16 to 15-16 prem.; Commercial Union, ½ to par; City of Rio Improvements Company, 3-16 to 5-16 prem.; India-Rubber Company, ¾, ½ prem.; Westminster Brewery, ½, ½ prem. Santa Barbara Mining Shares were quoted ½, ¾ prem.; Don ½ North del Rey, ½, ½ prem.; Montes Aureos, par to ½ prem.; East Cap. 1-16 to 3-16 prem., a good business done; Capula, par to ½ prem.; údigan Consolidated, ¼, ½ prem.; and Hindostan Copper, ½, ¼ dis.

MINING EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.—The following is forwarded by efficially from the Mining Exchange as business done during the war-SATUIDAY, MARCH 4.—Uny, 5 5-16ths: West Frances, 934; East Carn Bres. II/s)
North Roskear, 23; Great Fortune, 15 9-16ths, 56; North Roskear, 23; Great Fortune, 15 9-16ths, 56; North Roskear, 13; Great Fortune, 15 9-16ths, 56; North Roskear, 13; Great Fortune, 15 9-16ths, 56; North Roskear, 13; Great Fortune, 121/4, 122/4; East Carada, 59
West Condurrow, 4/4, 4, 4/6; Uny, 5/9; Great Fortune, 15/9; Marke Vallet, 59-16ths, 34.

East Wheal Grenville, 34s 6d, 35s; North Downs, 5\%; Rast Carn Bres, 11-29-16ths, 34.

TUESDAY.—Old Tolgus, 2\%, 3; East Carn Brea, 117\%, 34, 13-16ths; Seton, 122; 56
Basset, 37-16ths; Rast Seton, 36.

WEDNESDAY.—Rosewarne, 29\%, 30; Uny, 5 5-16ths, \4; East Caradon, 31\\$, WEDNESDAY.—Rosewarne, 29\%, 30; Uny, 5 5-16ths, \4; East Caradon, 31\\$, 11-16ths, 34; Stray Park, 30\\$; North Boskear, 15 -16ths, 54, Stray Park, 30\\$; North Boskear, 37-16ths, 15-16ths, 16\square\text{dot}, 1\square\text{dot}, 2\square\text{dot}, 1\square\text{dot}, 1\square\text{dot}, 1\s

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Large and numerous transactions in the place this week in the shares of the Mining Company of Irelast taken place this week in the shares of the Mining Company of Irelands of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company; the former rose on Feb. 39. 19%. and 19%. 58s., for account, and are now in demand at a trifling minion on that price—at 19%. or 19%. 28. 6d., for account, or an advantation on that price—at 19%. or 19%. 28. 6d., for account, or an advantation of the first time. As we anticipated, from the directors of the company of the first time. As we anticipated, from the character of the gentlem engaged in the consideration of the interests involved in the contemplate amalgamation with the Hibernian Mining Company, this first mess promises an adjustment of affairs which will give general satisfactors; this expectation may be attributed the unusual demand for shares in William to 53%. 15s., and since to 54%, buyers, sellers at 54%. 5a, or always vance of 3%. 5s. per share on our last quotation. A desire to realist vance of 3%. 5s. per share on our last quotation. A desire to realist when the amount of the Hibernian shares is 100%, Irish currency, equivalent the amount of the Hibernian shares is 100%, Irish currency, equivalent the amount of the Hibernian shares is 100%, Irish currency, equivalent the same. In the mean is mines of less note are not much enquired for. Connorree shares have four the same and the same and the same of the same and the same and the same of the same of the same and the same of t will for a price of 17,2471

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Brea, 11% is 6d; Granda Caradon, 3%

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will for a time cause increased demand for sulphur, but a correspond-tise in the price will again attract foreign supplies; therefore, a return a price of 28s. or 30s. per ton could only be temporary.

t Redrath Ticketing, on Thursday, 3036 tons of ore were sold, realis-17,2471. 6s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard 19s.; average produce, 61; average price per ton, 51. 13s. 6d.; quan-of fine copper, 207 tons 7 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

pared with the sale of last week, the advance has been in the standard and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 3d. Compared with the sponding sale of last month the decline has been in the standard and in the price per ton of ore about 8d.

he Tin Standard has declined 21., the present rates being for refined

the Swansea Ticketing, on Feb. 25, 1047 tons of ore were sold, rea-15,025l. 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 5s.; average produce, 16 9-16; price per ton, 14l. 7s.; quantity of fine er, 173 tons 8 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales ag the past month:—

past month:—

Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore co. 1317 £106 5 0 ... 15 £13 14 0 ... £91 8 2252 ... 105 12 0 ... 13% ... 11 18 0 ... 891 2 4646 ... 101 3 0 ... 15\\(^1\)4 13 2 0 ... 85 17 ... 1047 ... 100 5 0 ... 16 9-16 ... 14 7 0 ... 86 13

pared with last sale the advance has been—in the standard, 11s.; and in price per ton of ore about 1s. 10d. Compared with the corresponding of last month the decline has been—in the standard 4l. 10s., and in the per ton of ore about 15s. Of the 1047 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, one were British mines, which gave an average produce of 34 15-16, and at an average standard of 95l. 9s. 6d.—31l. 1s. 4d. per ton of ore. The ining 1037 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of and sold at an average standard of 100l. 6s.—14l. 3s. 9d. per ton of On March 11 there will be offered for sale 1018 tons, from Knockon, Cobre, Berchaven, Springbok, English and Canadian Mines, &c.

and sold at an average standard of 1002. 68,—144. 38, 90., per ton of On March 11 there will be offered for sale 1018 tons, from Knockon, Cobre, Berchaven, Springbok, English and Canadian Mines, &c.
the Providence Mines meeting, on Feb. 26, the accounts showed—
se last andit, 4684. 58, 1d.; sundries, 237, 28, 7d.; tin sold (less dues), 54211. 98, 6d.;
or sold (less dues), 711. 138. 4d. =59841. 108. 6d.—Mine cost, Nov. and Dec.,
66. 8d.; carriage, 631. 108. 5d.; materials, coals, &c., 10531. 16s.; one quarter;
or sale dices dues), 714. 138. 4d. =59841. 108. 6d.—Mine cost to end of December), 1061. 15s. 2d.:
or cardit balance, 19201. 16s. 11d. A dividend of 14001. (1f. 5s. per share) was dej. laving shalance of 5201. 16s. 11d. to be carried to the ergett of the next account.
sagred that henceforth Trelyon Lower Mine should be called "Providence and
on United Mines," subject to the approval of the Trelyon Consols adventurers. The
report stated that the returns during the past quarter had been quite as much as
report stated that the returns during the past quarter had been quite as much as
the same day of the state of the same quantity for
ear the months sampling. The mine, on the whole, never presented a more perint character.

South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—
for Bee, and Jan., 15241. 17s. 8d.; merchants bills, 3281.1s. 6d.; dues, 1771. 8s. 4d.;
set-4s. 600. #32801. 7s. 6d.—Ore sold, 2601. 6s. 5d.; tin sold, 591. 19s. 8d.; showrolt, 2901. 8s. 7d.; and balance inst account, 19271. 11s. 7d.—22081. 10s. 2d., which
arried to credit of next account. In the eastern part of the mine the tributes are
the same as for several months past.
the Wheal Tremapre meeting, on Feb. 26, the accounts showed—
calast audit, 6161. 10s. 8d.; mine cost, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 17581. 11s. 9d.; mer.
bulls, 7811. 7s. 7d. =31364. 10s.—Received of the West Wheal Providence for work
not all and the prophetic of the same past of the same base and the past
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oris shaft below the 44 they recommend its temporary suspension.

Old Tolgus United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Pound in the statement of the instructing, a discussion took place upon the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, switted in the passing of a resolution to the effect that the minutes of the last be confirmed, except so far as regards the resolution passing and allowing the the presented. Mr. Green (secretary protem.), then submitted a statement of it, which showed liabilities amounting to 1200£; the accounts having been resistant of the property of the second should be a statement of the property of the second should be a statement of the property of the second should be a statement of the property of the second should be a statement of the property of the second should be a statement of the property of the second should be a statement of the property of the second should be a statement of the second should be second should be second should be second should be se

it, which showed liabilities amounting to 1900; it he accounts having been reached and the second of the accounts having been reached and the second of the accounts having been reached and the second of the secon

At the Birmingham Wagon Company half-yearly meeting, a dividend

At the Birmingham Wagon Company half-yearly meeting, a dividend was declared at the rate of 10t. per cent. per annum on the pald-up original capital, to Dec. 31, as well as the preferential dividend on the new 6t. per cent. stock, after providing for which a very considerable balance remains for increasing the reserve fund. At the Great Barrier Land, Harbour, and Mining Company (extraordinary) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Wright, in the chair), the agreement entered into between the Great Barrier and the Oilés Mining Company was unanimously confirmed, and the directors were requested to carry out the same. Details in another column. At the Dun Mountain Copper Mining Company (extraordinary) meeting, yesterday (Mr. Deputy Corney in the chair), the resolution authorising the directors to raise any additional funds not exceeding 10,000t. was unanimously confirmed. From Mexico, we learn that privilege has been granted to an English company for the navigation of the Zacatula River, which runs from near Puebla to the Pacific, and for the exportation of gold and silver over from the adjoining districts.

LEEDS, MARCH 6 .- A moderate amount of business has been transacted

LEEDS, MARCH 6.—A moderate amount of usiness has been transacted in Mining Shares, and a good tone prevails.—John Gledhill and Co.

LEEDS, MARCH 6.—A considerable amount of business has been done in Mining Shares during the week, and quotations show a decided upward tendency. Wensleydale have been done at 10s., Brac Consols at 24s., and Hebden Moor at 15s., per share. At North Hallnerage the first sale of ore took place last Thursday, consisting of 18 tons, which realised 64.7s. 6d. per ton, or 70.2 s. 6d., bell gill. 5s. 6d. per ton above the average of all the ore sold.—E. Brook, 5, Bank-street, Mining Broker.

Coal Market.—On Monday 49 fresh ships arrived. The demand for base coal was active, and prices advanced 6d. per ton. Hartley's and manufacturers' both dull, at previous value. Best house coal, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s. per ton.—On Wednesday the arrival of 15s ships, with a large cargo of house coal, caused a reduction of 6d. per ton, at which a fair amount of business was done. Hartley's a dull sale, at rather lower prices; manufacturers' without alteration.—On Friday there were 30 arrivals. The very mild weather had a depressing effect on the market generally; and the amount of business transacted was trifling, at barely Wednesday's prices. Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Eden Main, 15s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 14s. per ton. Hartley's, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s. per ton: 21 cargoes' unsold; 150 ships at sea.

13s. 6d.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s. per ton: 21 cargoes' unsold; 150 ships at sea.

Importation of [coals into London, by sea, in the month of February, 1003 ships, containing 333,664 tons, bring 71540 tons more than in the corresponding month last year.—Importation of coals into London, by railways and canals, in the month of February, 110,023 tons, being a decrease on the corresponding month last year of 40,838 tons.

**LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we have a seating of Coals and the coals of the coals of the coals of the coals.

*LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in February was 49,794 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 49,841 tons, showing a decrease last month of 47 tons. The total shipments from January to February were 89,574 tons; same period of 1861, 82,418 tons—increase this year, 7156 tons. The exports of coal coastwise during February were 4690 tons; same month last year, 8522 tons—decrease last month, 3832 tons. Total coastwise from Jan. to Feb., 9865 tons; same period in 1861, 11,602 tons—decrease, 1767 tons.

9865 tons; same period in 1861, 11,602 tons—decrease, 1767 tons.

THE COAL TRADE.—The coal supply to the metropolis, both by rail and water, still continues depressed, and for the two months, January and February, the tonnage entered by railway was 240,081 tons 8 cwts., against 285,509 tons for the corresponding period, showing a decrease of 45,427 tons 12 cwts. Sea-borne coal shows a diminution of 1786 tons, saiso do the canals. The following quantities were brought up by the respective railways named during Feb.:

—London and North-Western, 49,542 tons 3 cwts.; Great Northern, 33,972 tons 17 cwts.; Eastern Counties, 12,582 tons 19 cwts.; Great Western, 6964 tons; Middle, 5912 tons; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 54 tons: total, 109,027 tons 19 cwts.; corresponding month last year, 148,668 tons 16 cwts.; decrease on the month, 39,580 tons; from Hortelpool, 74,046 tons; from Wales, 1,0939 tons; from Sounderland, 98,897 tons; from Seahara, 12,966 tons; from Wales, 10,993 tons; from Senderland, 5176 tons; from Seahara, 12,966 tons; from twelse, 13,864 tons: total, 336,664 tons. The quantity entered from Hartlencol, as contrasted with last February s tonnage, shows an increase of 100 per cent.; but for this the sea-borne tonnage would have declined considerably more.

THE SALT TRADE.—During the month of February the total export of white salt from Liverpool and Birkenhead was 40,748 tons, against 66,869 tons in the corresponding month of last year. The countries to which the exports were—United States, 7854 tons; British America, 3744 which the exports were—United States, 7854 tons; British America, 3744 tons; South America, 22 tons; Calcutta, 20,684 tons; Baltic and North of Europe, 1333 tons; Australia, 769 tons; West Indies and Africa, 2680 tons; and France and the Mediterranean, 185 tons: the remaining 3512 tons were sent coastwise. The exports of rock salt from Liverpool and Birkenhead to all parts were 2204 tons. From Runcorn the exports were—White salt, 6930 tons; rock salt, 1280 tons.

The Tin Trade.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Feb. 28, writes:—The market was inanimate during the beginning of this month, and for some time there were sellers at 73½ fls. The demand being besides very limited, the market did not recover itself, so long as the lots offering at the above price remained unsold. Towards the middle of the month, however, no sellers could be found below 74 fls., and there being at the same time an improvement in business generally, the position of the market took a favourable change, and prices advanced to 74½ fls. The demand, supported for a good while exclusively by American orders, finds at present a fresh support in orders from Germany and elsewhere; and as it may be supposed that after a long suspension of business a good many requirements will have to be supplied for different quarters, it appears to us that it is to be expected on good grounds that this favourable change will also prove permanent. Lately 75 fls. has been paid for small quantities, but at this quotation there are still some warrants (of 300 slabs) to be had.

Stock on warrants, Feb. 28 40,401 50,954 44,643
Stock in hands of Trading Society, for annual sale 104,800 120,746 89,369
The latest accounts from the colonies are not favourable in reference to the progress of the works in Banca; it is to be hoped that better times will make up for it.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINES .- This company seem DON FEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINES.—This company seems to be attaining as great a success as could be desired. It will be seem from our advertising columns that the directors have felt justified in fixing an early day for the closing of their lists, from the very large number of shares already applied for. This conviction of success is very much strengthened by the most important intelligence which the company is enabled to publish since the arrival of the Brazilian mail, to the effect that Capt. publish since the arrival of the Brazilian mail, to the effect that Capt. Thomas Treloar, the well-known mining engineer, and successful manager of the St. John del Rey Company's mines, has undertaken to visit this property, with a view to retain its superintendence. Had any doubt existed as to the bona fides of the Don Pedro prospectus, it would be set at rest by the approval of such a man as Capt. Treloar, and the company may, indeed, be congratulated upon its prospects. But very few months, and a very small expenditure of capital, will now undoubtedly place this splendid property in a most profitable and satisfactory condition.

WEST CONDURROW shares are in great demand, in consequences in the eastern part of the mine. important improvement in the eastern part of the mine. The following an abstract of a report from one of the most eminent agents in Cornwall: The engine-shaft has been sunk to the 36, under adit, in 12 months; the lode is promising. In the 36 and east the lode is producing good stones of ore; the winze in the The engine-shart has been sunk to due so, under sait, in 12 months; the cole is producing good stones of ore; the winze in the bottom, 17 fms. before the 36 end, is down 4 ft.; the lode is worth 103. per fm., and improving. Purser's engine-shaft, is 70 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and is sunk to the 24; from this a level has been driven eastward 50 fms., where it has intersected the rich lode going down in the bottom of the 12, a few fathoms before this end, now worth 504. Per fathom, and improving fast. The 12 fm. level is extended east of Purser's shaft 55 fms., producing good work for tin. A few fathoms behind this end there is a winze sunk 3 fms.; the lode is worth 804. From this winze and the rise immediately over it, which is worth 504. per fathom self-in the self-in

South Frances and West Basset-Novel Proceeding.-The fa-SOUTH FRANCES AND WEST BASSET—NOVEL PROCEEDING.—The famous dispute between South Wheal Frances and West Wheal Basset has, we understand, been further complicated by a very novel proceeding. Our readers we understand, been further complicated by a very novel proceeding. Our readers who have watched the case will remember that one of the matters in dispute was whether or not a certain line from a well-known ancient boundary-stone situated at the convergence of three roads on the West Wheal Basset and South Frances setts, was intended to be drawn to the one corner or the other of a certain cottage called Vincent's house. During the past week, we are informed a new stone has sprung up in the night, 5 fathoms east and 5 fathoms sosith of the agents in that mine are very much samsed; but how the stone reached the spot, or by whom it was planted, is a mystery, the authors having civerry ended discovery. The inscriptionity. W. B.—W. H. appears on the stone, and at a subsequent period, which is also shrouded in a similar mystery, it received the addition of the four figures 1838, no doubt considered of great value by the originators of

this apparently ill-advised measure. The affair is looked upon in the neighbourhood as well as by the parties interested on the opposite side, as a most harmless and ridiculous procedure.—West Briton.

this apparently ill-advised measure. The affair is looked upon in the neighbourhood as well as by the parties interested on the opposite side, as a most harmless and ridiculous procedure.—West Briton.

NORTH GODOLPHIN.—In the Court of Stanuaries, on Monday, Mr. R. G. Mitchell, of Marasion, brought an action against Messrs. Reynolds and Dawe to recover 591. 4s. 9d. for money paid, goods sold and delivered for the use of a mine called the North Godolphin Mine, on an account stated; to which the defendants pleaded that, except as regarded 71. 6s., they were not included, and that sum they paid into Court. The case occupied the Court between five and was and six hours. The View-Warden, in summing up the case, said that the witnesses had been very loose with regard to dates, and he thought that the jury ought to strike out of their consideration all the transactions previous to Nov., 1838. If, on the whole of the evidence, they were satisfied that Mr. Reynolds became a shareholder in any part of September in that year, they might commence the account in November, and that would let in a sum of 437. 3s. 10d. beyond what had been paid into Court. If, however, they should be of opinion that he did not become a shareholder until Jan., 1859, and the documentary evidence confirmed his view of the case, the whole of the goods supplied to the mine after that date were covered by the sum that had been paid into Court, and they must find a verdict for the defendant. With respect to the bill for 25%, which had been referred to, he did not attach much importance to it. It was said that it had been given by Mr. Reynolds for materials previously supplied to the mine, but, even if that were so it would not fix him with the libility to pay for these materials; because it was only natural that a person coming into a mine would be anxious for the liquidation of the liabilities, but that would not fix him with debt with the incurring of which he had had nothing to do. He then proceeded to read over the evidence, and there weight of ev

hould be shown on Thursday morning.

THE GRRALDINE (AUSTRALIAN) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A petition for winding-up has been presented to the Court of Bankruptcy, and on Tuesday Mr. Doria appeared in its support, as the representative of both creditors and contributories: one of his clients, a Mr. Hopgood, was deeply interested, being a holder of seventy-five 100t, shares. The winding-up order was prayed on the ground that three-fourths of the capital had been lost or become unavailable, and that the directors were unable to supply the funds necessary for carrying on the business.—His Homour observed that the whole of the capital, 25,000t, appeared to have been paid up.—Mr. Doria said the claims against the company were only 4800t,, and the contributories had a right to appeal to this Court to pay the claims, and then divide the balance amongst them.—No one appeared on behalf of the company.—His Honour add it appeared that a voluntary liquidation had been already set on foot. The acts of those liquidators must be adopted; and on those conditions he would grant the order for winding-up.

Now ready, and to be had of all booksellers,
The Annual Mining Review—Price 1s.
The Annual Statistics of Mining—Price 6d.
London; Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

| Sold on the 29th February. | Purchasers. | Sold on the 29th February. | Tons. | Pice per ton. | Sold on the 18th March. | Sold on the 3th March. | Sold on the 4th March. | Sold on the 5th Ma LEAD ORES. BLACK TIN.

| Sold on the 22d and 27th February. | Sold on the 28th February. | Sold on the

COPPER ORES.
Sampled Feb. 19, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, March 6.

Mines. Tons.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.

—West Basset 463—East Carn Brea 367—Alfred Consols 304—Par Consols 250—Wheal Margary 186—Tolvadden 183—Copper Hill 167—Telworlis 136—Wheal Builler 135—Wheal Agar 137—East Rosswarne 55—North Basset 77—South Crenver 63—Rosswarne Consols 36—West Trevelyan 34—South Carn Brea 19—Clijah and Wentworth 15—Trannack 11—Wheal Nelson 10.—Total, 2607 tons.

Trannack 11—Wheai Nelson 10.—Total, 2607 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2663—East Caradon 413—Marke Valley 375—Hingston Down 360—Phoenix Mines 326—Holmbush 300—Great Wheal Martha 262—East Russell 248—Lady Bertha 240—Bedford United 218—Calstock Consols 180—Wheal Yarner 163—Wheal Friendahlp 155—Wheal Emms 152—Keily Bray 150—Gunnis Lake (Ciliters) 120—Okel 'Tor 120—South Bedford 95—Trehill 56—Bampfylde 41—Brockwood 40—Gawton 37—Hawkmoor 31—New Cornish Company 23—Fursdon 15—Crowndale 12—Great Tregune 10.—Total, 6200 tons.

FIRST SALE IN MARCH.

Great Tregune 10.—Total, 6205 tons.

Tons. Prod. Amount. Standard. Ore copper. Cake cop. 1852 3250 7 £16,667 3 6 £111 18 0 £72 17 0 £88 10 1853 3250 7 £16,667 3 6 £111 18 0 £72 17 0 £88 10 1853 3258 614 22,714 8 0 164 9 0 119 2 0 135 0 1854 2685 55 164 22,714 8 0 164 9 0 119 2 0 126 0 1855 2443 74 17,662 10 0 137 10 10 1 2 0 126 0 1855 32443 74 17,662 10 0 139 6 0 101 7 0 126 0 1855 324 64 22,161 7 6 18 0 10 1 7 0 126 0 1857 2918 64 21,511 7 6 18 0 30 109 7 0 135 0 1857 2918 64 21,511 7 6 18 0 30 109 7 0 135 0 1858 367 7 21,160 14 0 137 12 0 98 8 0 117 9 1859 3426 74 25,446 10 0 137 12 0 98 8 0 117 9 1860 2782 64 16,520 6 0 139 15 0 96 2 0 117 0 1861 2993 79 1 19,926 1 6 12 12 9 0 9 7 0 102 10 The copper in the ore expresses the net price per ton of copper padd to the miner

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, March 11.—Knockmahon 71, 63, 59, 63, 62-90, 63, 43, 41, 27, 10, 7, 9—Bercha ren 131—Springbok 45, 36 - Burnt ores 34—sings 20, 2, 2, 1.—Seville ores 66, 1—English and Canadian 18, 16—Mixture 38, 1018 tons.

THE DEE BANK COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED). be established and registered under the Joint-Stock Compa Acts, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount each subscribes.

Capital £75,000, in 750 shares of £100 each. Deposit on application, £5 per share. First call on allotment, £5 per share, in addition to the deposit on application. Further calls will be made (not exceeding £10 each call per share) as the capital is required for the progress of the works, which will extend over a period of about two years.

two years.

GEORGE ONSLOW NEWTON, Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire.
WILLIAM KEATES, Greenfield Hall, Holywell.
EDWARD THOMPSON, Hawarden, Flintshire.
GEORGE HAWORTH, Flookersbrook, Chester.
WILLIAM MOON, Woolton Hill House, Woolton, Liverpool.
GEORGE COMER, The Dell, Hoylake, Cheshire.

BANKERS—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Stockley and Wrigley, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool.
CONSULTING ENGINER.—Jacob Higson, 94, Cross-street, Manchester.
RESIDENT MANAGER.—George Haworth.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Hichard Lloyd.
CFFICES (pro tem.)—16, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS.

The object is to re-open and work the extensive coal field at Bagilit, Flintshire, known as the Dee Bank Collieries, which were formerly worked on the crop of the seams, but discontinued 20 years ago, in consequence of an eruption of water from a neighbouring colliery overpowering the then existing inefficient machinery.

The following extracts from the report of an eminent colliery engineer, dated Nov. 5, 1861, speak to the position and capability of the coal field; and he estimates that, with an expenditure considerably less than the proposed capital, the colliery will produce 200,000 tons of coal per annum, and yield a profit of 2b per cent, per annum:—

"I am well and thoroughly acquainted with the mines and collieries of North Wales and Lancashire, and in other districts, but I do not know any coal field where the mines or seams of coal are so numerous, thick, superior in quality and easy to work, as those in the locality under consideration, while the facilities for disposing of the produce are exceedingly favourable.

"The colliery being situated close to the Chester and Holyhead Raliway, and also to the River Dee, an unequalled outlet is opeded to almost every market accessible by rail-way and sea, besides possessing a large local demand for every description of coal, which it is natural to suppose would be augmented by a corresponding supply.

"The augregate thickness of the several seams of coal in this field has been proved to be about 50 ft., the min or five-yard seam alone being upwards of 12 ft., the three-yard seam 8 ft., and the two-yard 6 ft. in thickness."

An advantageous lease of the coal field, extending over about 3600 acres, is obtained, and the position of the provisional directors, combined with their knowledge of the locality, is a quarantee that the undertaking is one of the most bons fide character, and that it will be carried out with prudence and success.

Detailed prospectuses, and engineer's reports, may be obtained on application to Messrs. Markes, and Praines, soli

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Dec Bank Colliery Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to the bank croftery Company (Limites).

deposit on shares in the Dee Bank Colliery Company (Limited), I request that you will allot me shares of £100 each in the said company, which, or any less number you may grant, I hereby agree to accept, subject to the Articles of Association, and to pay the call of £5 per share on allotment. I further authorise you to place my name on the register of shareholders for the number of shares which may be allotted to me and I promise to pay all calls thereon that may be hereafter made, in such manner, and at such time as you may direct.

Name in full.

Name in full.....

THE GREAT DAREN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY

Dated this day of

Incorporated by view of the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 47, and 20th and 21st Vic., c. 14.
Capital £36,000, in 12,000 shares of £3 each.
£1 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance, if required, by instalments of \$\partial \text{s}\$ each.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedic-street.
Local Pursen—C. M. Thomson, Esq., banker, Aberystwith.

SECHETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

SECHETARY - MI, THOMMS SPARGO.
REGISTRADO OFFICES.
224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The old Daren is one of those ancient mines formerly worked by Sir Hugh Myddle-ton, from which he derived immense profits, with the inefficient and rude machinery then employed to carry on the works. The ore raised from the lodes in this sett is ex-tremely rich, producing upwards of 40 css. of pure silver to the ton, and about 75 per cent. of lend, thus taking the first place amongst the argentiferous lend ores of Cardi-ranshire.

cent. or rem, thus taking the first place amongst the argentiferous left ores of Cardiganshire.

This property is considered by mining agents and those competent to judge of its value to be one of the richest in the county, and it is fairly assumed, by statistical calculation, that as soon as the old mines are drained, the various levels laid open, and the Cwmsymlog lode fairly developed, a clear profit of £800 per month will be returned to the company; in fact, the refuse thrown away by the old workers is being worked over at the present time at a clear profit of 10s. in 1l.

The mine is held under a lease for 21 years from the present time, at 1-14th dues. Ample machinery is already erected to bring it to a successful issue. The operations are being prosecuted with vigour, under the able superintendence of Captain Matthew Francis, and there is every certainty of its being a rich and lasting mine.

Further particulars, with prospectuses and reports, together with plans and sections, and every information required respecting the property, will be furnished on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

THE EAST CLOGAU GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Incorporated with limited liability under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts. Capital £00,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. 6d. on application, and 5s. on allotment. No further calls will be made without a special meeting of the shareholders convened for that purpose. DIRECTORS.

S. L. WOODHOUSE, Esq. (firm of Woodhouse, Richards, and Co.), la, Abchurch-yard

Cannon-street.

JOHN SAY SPARKES, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Brunswick Villas, St. John's Wood, W. (Director of the Great Moelwyn Slate Company).

JOSEPH OWEN, Esq., Australian Merchant, Sheffield.

Major CHARLES SANDERS, The Harrams, Thirak, Yorkshire (Director of the Chesterfield and Midland Sifkstone Colliery Company).

J. S. St. V. JERVIS, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey.

BANKERS—London and County Hank, Lombard-sireet.

MANAGER AT THE MINES—Capt. G. F. Goble, late from the gold mines in Australia,

California, and Brazils.

Solditor—James Bell, Esc., Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

BROKERS—Messrs, Cavell and Strachan, 20, Cornhill, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Charles Arkcoll.

OFFICES.—2, CROWN COURT, THERADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

OFFICES,-2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to work a grant of a portion of the St. David's gold-bearing lode in the Clogau Mountain, near Doigelly, in Merionethshire, North Wales.
As an example of the immense value which the gold mines in the district now have and are daily attaining, it is well known that the Clogau Gold Mining Company's shares have risen during the last two years to more than 700 per cent, upon the amount paid upon them, and, although the last dividends were only 60 per cent, upon the actual outlay spent upon the gold workings.

Similarly, since the discovery and yield of gold in the Prince of Wales Mining Company, the shares have increased in value to nearly an equal extent.

The gold-bearing lodes of the present company have been proved to be identical with and in every way similar to those of the now rich and widely-known Clogau, and, moreover, being placed intermediately and at only a few hundred yards distant on each side from two well-known gold-producing mines, both yielding enormous profits, the directors have the greatest confidence in predicting that large quantities of gold must be immediately found in the sett, and, believing such, now offer it to the public.

Reports, prospectuses, plans, drawings, specimen of the gold quartz, and other information, may be had of the secretary, at the offices of the company.

The deposits will furnish the bapital requisite to develope the capabilities of the property, and no call will be made without the sanction of the shareholders at a meeting specially convened for the purpose.

Applications for shares to be made to the brokers, bankers, or the company's offices.

The deposits will further the territory of the shareholders at a meeting specialty convened for the purpose.

Applications for shares to be made to the brokers, bankers, or the company's offices, accompanied by the deposit of 2s. 6d. per share, and the directors do not in any case hold themselves responsible to allot the full number of shares applied for.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Wednesday, March 5, 1862. Subscription, £1 is, annually. Price 6d. stamped.

R A I L W A Y S A N D M I N E S,
Unpoint the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bons fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and payd vidends bi-monthly varying from £16 to £25 per cent, per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

Messas, TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES, ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, which come into operation on January 1, 1861.

GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS. Second edition, revised and much enlarged.

London: Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; and of all booksellers and newsmen.

Now ready, price is.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1861,

BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the Compendium of British Mining (published in 1843), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.

The SEVENTERNE ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 29, 1860, and January 5, 1861.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELY'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-aliey, Cornhill, London. dining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELI

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NVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—
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Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequences of several of the Numbers durin
the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regular!
filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating as eful work of reference.

We have made enquiry as to the suggestions of our correspondent "B.," and we find vein of state he asks about is pronounced by every practical man who has seen be the Rhiwbryfdir vein: we also learn that a large sum has been offered to the cany for the property since the vein has been proved.

insorrow Down.—Dividend" should attend the next meeting of adventurers, then as-certain the particulars he requires, and suggest the alterations he thinks requisite in the management.

III.—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers will inform me, through the Journal, if there is any demand for wolfram, tungstate of from—where to obtain a sale, if any, the price per too, and place of delivery, with any other particulars that may lead to a sale.—MINE AGENT: St. Austell, March 6.

COLLIERY WORKINGS.—The letter of "A Pitman" shall appear in next week's Journal. PRICHIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the Mining Journal by ordering is from a bookseller in any of the principal towns of the United States. Mr. Trüber, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

With last week's MINING JOURNAL we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET which contains:—Steam Regenerators (with Engraving)—The Geological Formation of the Earth—England's Position: the Miners, Mining Schools, and Chemistry—The Principles of Geology—Heat-Conducting Powers of Amalgams—What is Good Iron, and How is it to be Got?—On the Impurities of Commercial Zinc—Wicklow Copper Mining Company—Glan-y-Pwll Slate and Slab Company—Great Wheal Martha Mining Company—Pendeen Consolidated Mining Company—Successful Mining—Wilds' Ventilator—New Gold Mining Machinery—Plan of the Seton District: Map showing the Relative Position of the Seton Mines, and others adjoining.

Relative Position of the Seton Mines, and others adjoining.

In a Supplement to the Journal of Feb. 22 was published the paper read by Mr. Salmon at the Society of Arts, on the Relative Merits of the Different Systems of Working Metallic Mines and Collieries. The Supplement also contained a Plan and Description of the Seton District—a Review of Mr. Makins' "Science of Metallurgy"—the meeting at Wheal Grylls on starting the steam-stamping machinery—the news from Australia—the Quarterly Returns of the Sales of Black Tin and Lead—the Mills and Forges in South Staffordshire—Statistics of Colliery Accidents, &c. of Colliery Accidents, &c.

With the MINING JOURNAL of January 18 we gave a Supplemental Sheet, containing the Title-page and Index to our Thirty-first Volume.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 8, 1862.

Formerly the Stannaries Court had exclusive jurisdiction over all costbook mines and mining affairs situate within the county of Cornwall, a privilege which survived until recent times. When, however, Cornish cost-book mines were established in London, and the capital, for the most cost-book mines were established in London, and the capital, for the most part, was raised there, it was said to be a greatineon venience that such a mine should be wound-up in Cornwall, and that all its shareholders and contributories should have their affairs adjudicated upon by an inferior Court, situate in the remotest corner of England. To remedy this alleged defect, the 12th and 13th sections of the 20th and 21st Vict., c. 78, were passed, which enacted that petitions for the winding-up of cost-book mines within the Stannaries should not be filed in the Court of Chancery, unless it should appear to the Court of Chancery to be more conducive to the interests or convenience of adventurers and creditors, or to the saving of time or expense, that such proceedings, or any of them, should take place in the ordinary course and practice of the Court of Chancery. Sections which it will be observed not only gave to the Court of Chancery a jurisdiction co-ordinate with the Stannaries, but, strangely enough, made the Court of Chancery is greedy for jurisdiction, and that, therefore, an applicant is always heard, and, if possible, his suit is promoted. But now it may be always heard, and, if possible, his suit is promoted. But now it may be stated that such Court has supplanted the Stannaries Court, and transferred the winding-up of Cornish cost-book mines from Truro to Lincoln's Inn.

The foregoing observations have received illustration from two cases,

decided in Chancery during the present week—i.e., the Trave.
Messer Mining Company and the Wheal Anne Mining Com.
In the former case, the Court assumed jurisdiction, because the Sushad no power either to compel contribution or to stop legal prosents a shareholder pending the proceedings for winding-up—reasing against a shareholder pending the proceedings for winding-up—reasing grounds, certainly; and in the latter case, it interfered upon a salacts, of which the following is a concise summary. The petitose been sued at law, and it was subsequently resolved by the shareholder meeting assembled that the working of the mine should be abandow a call made. The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, who adjudicated upon the expressed an opinion that the concern could not be properly wouse the Stannaries Court, and suggested that the petitioner should selection and pay the call; which he had no sooner done than he was by a contributory, who, it was alleged, had paid more than his page whereupon his Honour ordered that the company should be at ones up in his Court, and not in the Stannaries, unless the purer deconce indemnify the petitioner against the existing or any other arise. up in his Court, and not in the Statinaries, unless the purer as once indemnify the petitioner against the existing or any other acts take upon himself their defence in the petitioner's name, and alone costs of the petition and of the actions out of the company's fund; these decisions the Court of Stannaries will be rarely troubled to a defunct cost-book companies: it is clear that it lost its birthight passing of the above statute, and that its jurisdiction is overwhilm absorbed in the vortex of the Court of Chancery, but whether or a benefit to mining capitalists remains to be shown.

As it has been stated in the House of Commons that it is the important of the Government to introduce a bill for consolidating the law at to limited liability companies, it would be well for all concerned a development of industrial and commercial undertakings, with an experience of the circumstances which have prevented the as joint-stock companies laws from becoming so effective as anticpaed to point out to those who will have to legislate upon the abbet amendments seem calculated to induce the more extended application individual wealth to promote the general good of the country. To this result we think but few amendments in the existing law are not ogive creditors of limited companies greater protection, andto insuct that it is the sum of the company proposes to undertake shall not be commenced with a adequate capital, the creditor must have some means of ascertain financial position of the company, and it must be so provided that it is the interest of the company, and it must be so provided that it is the interest of the company, and it must be so provided that it is the interest of the company. adequate capital, the creditor must have some means or ascersar financial position of the company, and it must be so provided that of winding-up being necessary there shall remain at least some meet the claims of the creditors, without calling upon the sharedown contributions beyond the amount subscribed for. In addition to

contributions beyond the amount subscribed for. In addition to be public must have a guarantee that the directors are pecuniarly use in the company, which is not always the case at present.

With respect to affording the capitalist the requisite protection earlier existence of the company, a clause is required prohibiting he pany from appropriating any of the funds subscribed until an anomato to three-fourths of the proposed nominal capital has been subscribed to three-fourths of the proposed nominal capital has been subscribed to the proposed of the proposed nominal capital has been subscribed to the proposed of the proposed nominal capital has been subscribed to the proposed of the proposed nominal capital has been subscribed to the proposed of the propo might be made responsible for the return of the money deposite event of the three-fourths not being subscribed; and, to compete the competence of the compet for the trouble and responsibility incurred, they might be pen

for the trouble and responsibility incurred, they might be permissly Act, in case of the repayment being necessary, to charge the second repayment being necessary, to charge the second repayment of and doubtful debts; and the amount of cash at bankers. The give the creditors much protection, yet would disclose none of the pany's trade secrets. Should there be any great variation in ebts items, calculated to affect the position of the company, an explaint would remove the difficulty.

In case of winding up and the company of the

items, calculated to affect the position of the company, an explaint would remove the difficulty.

In case of winding-up, which with such provisions as have been too the provision of the company would be much less frequent than at present, much addition would be ensured by providing that not more than three-fourist mominal amount of each share shall be called for until the windight the company has been decided upon, and that no part of sade acquired to the company has been decided upon, and that no part of sade capital shall be called, even by the liquidators, without the sazing Court. A somewhat similar scheme was advocated some time of years since by Mr. Thomas Hugh Markham, M.A., barrished the linner Temple, in his excellent little work. "The Sharebolist Guide;" but we think that circumstances which have since committed the provided of the critical plan necessary.

Guide;" but we think that circumstances which have since occasions of the some trifling modifications of the original plan necessary.

Lastly, as to the directors having a pecuniary interest (a pair may appear unimportant to those who suppose that directors have a pecuniary interest at stake), something must be done to let be know that the directors have contributed to the company's fair present, it too often happens that directors are given by the processor of public companies; and whilst the laws it will be, but too often, by this means only.

We have upon several previous occasions referred to the sense the general use of guide-rods and safety-cages in the shafts of and when the Coal Mine Inspection Act now in force was before the opinion both of the Government Inspectors and of the calls, selves was unanimous that these provisions were absolutely research the safety of the workmen; yet, to avoid the outlay of as of money, the owners of mines worked without guide-rods brown such influence as secured the modification of the general rule proposed to such an extent that the use of guide-rods was make and the masters were only compelled to provide a sufficient ourse when required to do so by the Inspector when persons are being or raised. The result of so inadequate a provision being make Mr. WYNNE'S district, where more shafts without guides are in any other, the deaths in shafts are considerably more numers those where guides are the rule and not the exception. The all the state of the state o guides are the rule and not the ex Hartley will, without doubt, cause the sinking of two shafts bler pulsory, and very properly so; yet the fact must not be lost size although the deaths from the use of single shafts attract more

cause a single accident frequently results in the sacrifice of maje aggregate loss of life within a given period is far greater from the ployment of guide-rods and safety-cages than from the used size. The compulsory use, then, of guide-rods and safety-cage is sary as the compulsory sinking of two shafts, and we trust is sent session will not be permitted to pass by without the requirements of the Act for the Regulation and Inspection of Mine line. It is to be regretted that even the present very inadecutate presents. It is to be regretted that even the present very inadequate measures are not taken, though a single fine for negles! more than the total expense of the work required to be down of which was given in the case of an information laid by more than the total expense of the work required to be do which was given in the case of an information laid by against Mr. Thomas Spencer, manager of the Old Park Calm where Mr. Spencer was fined 5t. and costs for not provide the cage, and another 5t. and costs for not fencing an assertion of the case of the case of the law was such that all the liability to punishment for description fell upon the masters, while the men, the read mained unpunished; we think, however, that this is rather a gratulation than complaint, for it must be admitted that penniless banksman, or taking the last 5s. from a poor engine shape of a fine, is far less likely to cause a fence to be provided by the control of the colliery of the colliery of the colliery assumed that the master, the inference being that if he do not he will be there are too many of the more careless coal-owners and the colliery assumed that the control of the colliery as the control of the co yet there are too many of the more careless coal-owners are it thought that they are entirely in the hands of their seriever-ready to do all that the servants recommend; and this,

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their works be not efficiently managed the servants alone should bear blame. Fortunately, our legislators do not always take this view, or efforts to secure safety in mines would be frustrated.

ARGENTIFEROUS IRON.

some six months since considerable excitement was created by Mr. Wm aid's startling discovery, that although the addition of several pounds ight of gold or platinum to the ton of steel "failed in producing any beial results," the addition of a few ounces or a few pennyweights only the precious metal to the ton of steel had a marvellous effect, and caused the precious metal to the ton of steel had a marvenous enect, and caused excellent quality of metal to be produced. Continuing his researches Longmaid has discovered that the same rule holds good in alloying myth silver, copper, tin, or nickel—that although the addition of these cals in allopathic proportions to the iron produced little good effect, and metimes positively injures the resulting iron, the application of the homospathic system in adding them is attended with the most beneficial religions. When Mr. Longmaid uses silver he never adds more than 10 ozs. the ton of iron, but prefers not more than 1 or 2 ozs.—the iron resultwill be more ductile, and greatly improved in strength; even less than gooper he uses by preference not more than ½ lb. to the ton of iron, in ever more than 2 lbs. By this process the iron is increased in harder of the strength of the resulting iron is increased, withingroving its tenacity. Teo much tin renders the alloy hard and brittle. It is the mickel is used there should not be more than 4 ozs. in 1 ton of it, the alloyed iron is said to be greatly improved in quality. In all set metal to be added is first melted with a few pounds of iron; and mass about to be puddled having been brought to a state of incipient on, the small ingot of alloy is added, and the refining or puddling prosisten completed in the ordinary manner. This process of alloying being cisely similar to that described by Mr. Longmaid for producing aurious steel, it would appear that by adding gold to the iron a first-rate lity of steel is produced, whilst the addition of silver, copper, tin, or let causes the resulting metal to possess the qualities of first-rate iron. excellent quality of metal to be produced. Continuing his researches

COAL MINING IN BOHEMIA.

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he attractive character of the collieries in the vicinity of Aussig, on the per Elbe, and the inducements they offer to capitalists, has been aly pointed out, and two English companies—the Karbitz and the Elbe ley Companies—have already been formed in London for working of the more favourably-situated portions of the property. Although ectors and shareholders had no reason whatever to doubt the accu-

et the more favourably-situated portions of the property. Although directors and shareholders had no reason whatever to doubt the accuof the reports upon the faith of which the undertakings were introduced be public as highly attractive speculations, the details given of the chaer and richness of the deposits were so extraordinary that they felt
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et et is inchess of the deposits were so extraordinary that they felt
et et is inchess of the deposits were so extraordinary that they felt
et et is inchessed in the property and the exaggerated estimate of
property had not been made. To remove, however, any misgivings
the might arise upon this point, Mr. J. Elliot Square, the secretary of
companies, has visited the property, thoroughly investigated everything
ected with it, and is now enable to report that not a single item of
mation has been overstated.
pon visiting the locality, Mr. Square at once put himself in commusion with the Imperial Commissioner of Mines. Von Hohendorf, who
readily afforded him every aid in his power, and placed at his disposal
scrices of his staff, as well as the official plans and surveys—the Imal Government being anxious that the development of the mineral treaa of the country should be promoted. Mr. Square found that the works
being carried on with activity and energy. The horse-whim and man
ne, with lift of pumps at Karbitz, were in successful operation, and then
mator's works were in a forward state. The thickness of the coal, says
Square, has not been exaggerated,—the seam is more than 40 feet

, and increases in the centre of the basin, the seam will be from 60
feet thick. At present the pits are worked in an old-fashioned manwhich, however, will be changed for the English system as soon as

has now sinking are complete; with this alteration, it is estimated
each pare of men will raise from 8 to 10 tons daily.
ere a

LIERY VENTILATION.—At the Royal Institution, on Friday evening, obsert Williamson exhibited a model illustrative of his Improved of Colliery Ventilation. The model is divided into three coments, but all worked as one mine by one pair of shafts. The first a new system of working adapted for very fiery mines, called the ted stall working," by which each stall is separated from its neigh-a wall of coal, so that, if an explosion should happen in one, it cannot community as a life of the model shows the method suggested by Mr. Williamson of to his improved plan the ventilation of a "panel working" on the Buddle system that the compartment, a similar alteration of the long wall system of ventilams model is ingeniously made to show the currents of air by the agency of a lose, and appeared (so to speak) to breathe; each part (and the three compartments are submitted into eight) being drained of its foul air without interfering with sportion of the working; while fresh air, uncontaminated by passing any other realing or waste, is supplied to the coal sace where the hewers work. The most sharp effect is produced when, the model mine being filled with smoke, the is suddenly admitted, and immediately the air is seen in motion in every part, model is rapidly cleared of its cloudy atmosphere. The improvement in this of vanilation is in the method by which the fresh air is distributed, so that an eatmosphere is very nearly an impossibility. It is assumed that a good supply he rank of the called respectively the "main upcast air-way" and the "main as atmosphere is very nearly an impossibility. It is assumed that a good supply he rank of the respectively the "main upcast air-way" and the "main as atmosphere is very nearly an impossibility. It is assumed that a good supply he rank of the respectively the "main upcast air-way" and the "main be readily obtained in a colliery by means of two shafts two wind-ways are carried to every part of say, which are called respectively the "main upcast air-way in the former should communicate seld be no general access, for this is only to be used as the main drainage of By means of regulators in the headings, the supply of fresh air can be so set as the state of the atmosphere or the number of men employed in that sected has a sected as the state of the atmosphere or the number of men employed in that sected has a set of the atmosphere or the number of men employed in that sected has a set of the atmosphere of the number of men employed in that sected has a set of the atmosphere of the number of men employed in that sected has a set of the section of the section has a set of the section of the section has a set of the section of the section has a set of the section of the section has a set of the section of the section has a set of the section ha

system of colliery ventilation, the model of which will be exhibited at the forth

system of coiliery ventilation, the model of which will be exhibited at the forthcoming International Exhibition.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS, AND FOR EFFECTING ECONOMY IN THE RAISING AND USE OF STRAM—At the ordinary monthly meeting of the executive committee, held at the offices Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday (Mr. J. M. 'Connelin the chair), Mr. L. E. Fletcher, chief engineer, presented his report, from which the following is abstracted:—"No less than five boilers have exploided during the last month; in one case, three working of the control of the chair of the last month; in one case, three working of the distribution of the control of th

that a boiler internally flued, as well as internally fired, loses nothing by the contrast either with a boiler of plain cylindrical construction, or with others externally fired."

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—At the ordinary monthly meeting, on Monday (Prof. Tennant, F.G.S., President, in the chair), a highly interesting paper "On the Fossil Remains of Vertebrate Animals" was read, by Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, F.S.S., F.G.S., &c. In order to show the certainty with which the palseontologist can decide upon the form, nature, and habits of animals known only to us by their fossil remains, and to prove the condence which may be placed in the conclusions arrived at by careful research amongst the various formations of the palseozic and later geological periods, Mr. Hawkins profaced his discourse with a brief though very able outline of comparative anatomy, an outline from which we have no hesitation in stating a general audience could derive a more satisfactory knowledge of the science than from any volume that has been written upon the subject. The various systems, nervous, saterial, osseous, &c., being well explained, the lecturer proceeded to describe the mode adopted by the palseontologist in reproducing the form of vortebrate animals of the Wealden series, and the facility with which the restoration was effected when careful research was alided by an adequate knowledge of comparative anatomy. To render the subject thoroughly intelligible to his audience, Mr. Hawkins detailed the course he had pursued in the restoration of the Iguanodon, a copy of which forms so uttractive a feature amongst the extinct animals at the Crystal Palaee. The value of Mr. Benstead's discovery in his "iguanodon quarry" was pointed out, and the great assistance he had received from Dr. Mantell, Prof. Owen, and others, was acknowledged, the result of the combined aid given him being to cnable him to prove the correctness of every portion of the restored reptile, with the single exception of a few inches of the arch carrying the upper jaw

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Feb. 26: Prof. Ramsay, President, the chair. Mr. George Charlton, mining engineer, Dukinfield, and Julius Schvarcz, 1.D., Hungary, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read: I. "On the Drift containing Arctic Shells in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton;" the Rev. W. Lister, F.G.S. 2. "On a Split Boulder in Little Cumbra, Western Isles;" by J. Smith, F.R.S., F.G.S.

oy the Rev. W. Lister, F.G.S.
2. "On a Split Boulder in Little Cumbra, Western Isles;" by J. Smith, F.R.S., F.G.S.
3. "On the Icc-worn Rocks of Scotland;" by T. F. Jamieson, F.G.S.
March 5.—The following papers were read: —1. "On the Glacial Origin of certain
Lakes in Switzerland, North America, Scotland, and elsewhere;" by Frot. A. C. Ramasy,
Fres. G.S., F.R.S.—2. "On the Permian Beds of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Dumriesshire;" by Prof. R. Harkness, F.R.S., F.G.S.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The position of the forges of the Haute-Marne district has thus far been more favourable this year than in 1861. The certainty of enjoying the advantages which will result from the canal from Vitry to St. Dizier, decreed last July, and expected to be opened in 1864, has given fresh courage to several forge masters who were exhausted by the crisis of late years, the results of which were so disastrous. The rolling-works of the district are all of them now in activity; several are making arrangements for increasing their production, and the opening of the canal mentioned will, it is confidently hoped, inaugurate a new era for the metallurgical industry of the department. Recent tariff arrangements have restricted possible profits for the future to an extremely low point, and the forges and rolling-works—especiality the latter—which have to support heavy general expenses, will be under the necessity of producing large quantities in order to secure a return; but their products will run off when they cases working. In decreening the execution of a canal from Vitry to St. Dizler, which some persons contend should be prolonged as far schamoulling the Expense Government aimed at sensiting the flustury of the department. will be under the necessity of producing large quantities in order to secure a rottarn; but their products will run off when they cease working. In decreeing the execution of a canal from Vitry to St. Dizler, which some persons contend should be prolonged as far as Chamoulliey, the French Government aimed at assisting the industry of the department by reducing expenses of transport; but to accomplish their object the works must be promptly executed. The progress of the undertaking is regarded with deep interest, for, in the words of a local writer, "with this canal the metallurgical industry of the department is saved; without it, it is condemned to perish." The forges, although likely to derive less advantages than the rolling-works, in consequence of their comparatively limited production, have, nevertheless, a great stake in its development, as it must bring combustible materials to them under very favourable conditions. Fears have been entertained that, in consequence of the development of rolling-works, the forges could not but be gravely compromised; but these apprehensions do not appear to be well founded as regards those which remain standing. The fact is that, notwithstanding the considerable diminution in the demand for hummered iron in bars, the forges will maintain all their activity, the fabrication of axies being in some degree concentrated in the department of the Haute-Marne. The nature of the 8s. Dizier irons, which are hard and capable of great resistance, renders them exceedingly well suited for this fabrication. The difference in price between the irons of Franche-Comte and those of St. Dizier is almost one-half, while the difference of price between the irons of Champagne and conomical, the fabrication of axies assumes more importance in the St. Dizier district. The Marnaval forge now turns out throughly finished axies, adjusted, as to the bearings and wheels, with mathematical exactitude, so as to develope the greatest traction results. The fabrication of these axies is executed with much

ment has treated with the Ougrée biast-furnaces for the supply of 6000 tons, while another contract for 10,000 tons, to be delivered within the year, has been concluded with a Charlerot establishment, which works for exportation. The stock at Liege will have a tendency to harden. The makers of brass-plate goods at Charlerot have held a meeting, and have decided on advancing the price of their wares about 4s. per 100 kilogrammes (290 be.)

A company was some time since formed for working the slate quarries of Caumont-Tevenic, in the department of Calvados. The capital raised was 16,0001., which has been applied to the purchase of land, preliminary works and constructions, and materials for working the quarries; and now, after having passed through the usual probabilities for working the quarries; and now, after having passed through the usual probabilities of the control of trisis and experiments, the enterprise is in a fair way of realising some return on the outlay. Further capital is, nevertheless, considered necessary to give a full development to the undertaking, and 16,0007, more is now being subscribed for. The slates obtained are stated to be of excellent quality, and may be had in inexhaustible quantities—say, 40,000,000 or 60,000 per anumm.

The coal trade in Belgium and the North of France is stated to be in rather a stagnant condition. In the Mons district several companies have reduced their rates of extraction; for instance, the Hornu-et-Wasmes Company has just stopped the working of its third pit, in which several hundred men have been employed. There are shandant indications that the state of French commerce at present bears a close analogy to that of England; the railway traffic is now falling off, the great industrial centres are depressed, and stagnation is the order of the day. Hence the diminished demand for coal.

The projected railway from Amiens to Rouen, which is regarded with much interest by local coal owners, will, it is expected, be now carried out, the Minister of Public Works, on b

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 6.—There is no change to notice in the general trade of the district, the Coal and Iron Trades still continuing sluggish; but the weather having changed from mild and warm to cold and wintry, has rather improved the tone of the coal trade, and some good orders have been received lately by Tyne houses for manufactured iron, chiefly rails; still the demand for this kind of iron is far from being satisfactory, and at many of the large works heavy stocks are held, and many of those are working short time in consequence. A meeting of delegates from the various collieries of Northumberland and Durham was again held in Newcastle, on Saturday, the main question discussed being the formation of a Permanent Relief Fund: it was resolved to confine the cases to be relieved by this fund to fatal accidents, and to those by which miners might be permanently disabled; and it was recommended that men contribute Id. each, and boys under 18 years of ago ½d., per week for the purposes of the fund. It was also resolved to co-operate with all British miners, but if the general body of miners object, then the men of Northumberland and Durham proceed alone. It was also resolved to co-operate with the coal trade of Newcastle, and that a deputation be appointed were Messrs. J. Howie, D. Cole, T. Weatherly, A. Blyth, and J. Leithead.

The water at the Gosforth Colliery has been stopped by the tubbing put in, but it has accumulated to some extent in the workings, and has rison & fathoms up the shaft, so that some time must elapse before the pit can again be cleared by the engines. At the Hartley Pit all operations have ceased; the pumps have been brought out, and the water in the pit has risen above the Yard seam, where the bodies were found after the late accident. There is no probability of an attempt being made to resume the working of the colliery. From the official returns it appears that 202 men and boys were killed in the mine, and 5 by the falling of the cage, making a total sacrifice

A general meeting of the members of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers is to be held to-day, when a paper will be read by Mr. G. B. Forster, "On the Recent Accident at Hartley Pit." This important subject will, therefore, be discussed, and much interest will, no doubt, be attached to it.

THE RIGHT TO WORK COAL IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—A very important case was opened at the Durham Assizes on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Mellor, in which eminent men in the coal trade, like Mr. T. E. Forster, Mr. Nicholas Wood, and Mr. Matthias Dunn, were summoned as witnesses. It related entirely to the right, founded on custom, to work out the whole of the coal without leaving pillars to support the surface, and without making compensation to the owners of the soil. The case was entitled Blackett v. Bradley and others, the plaintiff being a farmer near Hamsteriey, and the defendants being the lessees of Evenwood and Butterknowle Collieries, under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It seems from the statement of Mr. Manisty, Q.C., for the plaintiff, that the farm once formed part of a common of which the Bishop of Durham was lord of the manor, and which was enclosed in 1758 by Act of Parliament. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners now represented the interest formerly belonging to the Bishop of Durham, and they contended that they had a right to work out all the coals without leaving any support whatever. As occupiers of the mines under the land in question, the defendants admitted that they had taken away the coals and let down the land to a considerable depth; so deep, indeed, that sheep and cattle had fallen in and been rescued with difficulty, and a horse that was ploughing in a field fell and was killed. There were two seams of coal under the land, and the question was whether the tenants of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had a right to set up the custom and work the coal in this way. According to the Act of Parliament, the commoners of Wolsinghan, in seeking legislation, were animated by a desire to improve the lan liplied by tens and nundreds, so as to extend over very nearly the whole of the county. If this custom could be established gentlemen should look at their title deeds.—The Judge: They might let down the whole county. (A laugh).—Mr. James, Q.C. (for the defendants): Only put it upon a little lower lovel my lord. (Laughter.)—Mr. Manisty said cases had been tried and damages obtained for injuries done by the taking away of pillars; but here the defendants said they had a right to take away the coal without any compensation at all. They had grown bolder and bolder by degrees. When the action was first brought the plaintiff was met by only the pleat of enstom, which was a bad pleat in point of law. At this stage the learned Judge interposed, and asked whether, as it was probable the case would come before a superior court, it would not be better to have a special case carefully stated. After a brief consultation between the learned counsel, it was agreed that this course should be adopted, and the learned judge congratulated the parties on the wise step they had taken.—The case of Summerson e. Rindley for lowed the same course. The defendants, who were the same as in the last action, had put up 32 coke ovens on the plaintiff's land, and claimed the right to do so to any extent they thought proper, upon the same ground as in the previous case—one of custom. His lordship thought this was quite a novel question. There might be a right to win and work coal, but whether they could establish a right to build manufactories wherever they liked was quite a different matter.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, and LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 6.—The dulness which has hung over the Iron Trade still continues, and there is no hope for improvement so long as the original cause for depression exists. All departments of the iron trade are exceedingly inactive, except those engaged in the manufacture of railway ironwork and plates for shipbuilding. The increasing railways, both home and foreign, and the consumption necessary to keep pace with wear and tear, has hitherto given a degree of activity to this part of the trade which would not otherwise have been fait. The disposition of all scientific men to encourage iron shipbuilding appears also to have its effect upon the iron trade, in the increased demand which it has occasioned for plates. In Liverpool, and other ports, iron shipbuilding is going on with great energy, one firm alone, that of Mesers. Thomas Vernon and Son, having orders for building ten iron vessels, with an aggregate burden of 10,000 tons, whilst all other shipbuilders are quite full of engagements. With regard to orders, we have little to report

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of a satisfactory nature. There is much underselling, and settlements are difficult to obtain. The increased depression caused by the American strife is most seriously affecting every department of our commerce, and certainly the iron trade appears to have received its full share of duiness. The Coal Trade is remarkably inactive, the depression being greater than has been known for years, and improvement appears to be very remote. Coalmasters universally complain that they cannot find a market for one half of their produce, and the result is that at most colleries the men are only working three and four days per week. The result of this depression has been the reduction of the wages of the men, which is noticed in another part of this letter. "If the trade is bad now, what must it be in the summer months?" is the question put by the coalmasters. The reply is, "We are only doing a summer trade, and the demand cannot possibly be worse than it is."

In the forthcoming Exhibition Messrs. Barber and Walker will contribute specimens of Nottinghamshire coal; Mr. Barrow, of Staveley Works, Derbyshire coal; Messrs. Brown and Jeffocok will illustrate the Yorkshire coal fields; Messrs. Brown and Bennie, the district of the blackband; the famous Butterley Iron Company will show a section of a coal pit at Alfreton. Iron, lead, copper, and their ores will be exhibited by Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffocok, of Derby (iron), and other mine properties in various quarters of the United Kingdom. The position of our North Derbyshire lead mines is unaitered since our last notice. The North Derbyshire Company have as yet done nothing towards holding a meeting of the shareholders, to lay before them a statement of affairs, which is imperatively demanded, and justly due. The action between, the Mill Dam Company and the Great Hucklow Company will be tried at the forthcoming satiszes at Derby. The Mill Town Mine, Ashover, is progressing but slowly. Eyam has shown some improvement. The local share markets have been dull, and little business

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 6 .- The trades of this county call for little remark. The de MARCH 6.—The trades of this county call for little remark. The depression is very great, although a few more orders have lately been received, especially in the hardware branches. The Coal Trade is decidedly quieter, the demand for domestic purposes declining, whilst the requirements for the works are much below the average. A statement that the Bessemer process has been adopted at various large ironworks with success, and that the iron made by this invention is malleable, and fit for such purposes as boiler-plates and tyres without any puddling whatever, has naturally excited considerable attention and interest. The premature statement of the entire success of the new process, before it had been rendered capable of producing good iron for ordinary purposes, raised a good deal of prejudices.

boiler-plates and tyres without any puddling whatever, has naturally excited considerable attention and interest. The premature statement of the entire success of the new process, before it had been rendered capable of producing good iron for ordinary purposes, raised a good deal of prejudice against it here and elsewhere; but, if the assertions now made be true, its importance is almost incalculable. Mr. Samuel Griffiths, and the firm of E. B. Thorneycroft and Co., of which he is the principal partner, have registered a deed of inspection with the registrar of the London Bankruptcy' Court, which gives protection, and provides for carrying on his works under inspection, the liabilities to be paid in full by eight quarterly payments of 2s. 6d. in 1l. each, commencing February, 1863.

It is singular how frequently more than one case of boiler bursting happens about the same time. The dreadful occurrence at the Corbyn's Hall Works, briefly noticed last week, followed within a week the similar, but less fatal, accident at Fenton, in the staffordshire Potteries. All the evidence goes to prove that the cause of the former accident was over pressure, arising from the neglect of the engineman in charge. The boller was heated, not by a fire under the control of the man in charge of the former accident was over pressure, arising from the neglect of the man in charge of the boiler. In this instance the steam hammer, which the boiler set in motion, was not at work, so that the steam only escaped by means of asfety-valves. The engineman, instead of being at his place, was lying down in another engine-house during a considerable part of the night, and shortly before, and almost certainly at, the time of the accident! It is remarkable that none of the other engineens who saw him thus neglecting his duty, and endangering their lives, did not, so far as appears, even remonstrate with him for his conduct. At the inquest, on Thursday, Mr. Charles Coolrine, one of the partners in the Woodside Ironwicks, and he had examined the boi

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 6.—The Iron Trade is showing signs of improvement, and the ironworks of the district are proceeding more vigourously than has been the case for some time past. The Tredegar Iron Company have received a large order for rails from Spain, required for the construction of Spanish railways. The Cwmavon, Aberdare, and Ebbw Vale Works have good orders in hand, and the men engaged in all branches are fairly employed. The tin works, which perhaps have suffered more severely than any other trade since the commencement of the American war, are beginning to evince increased activity. The Mossrs. Bankes's works, at Protymister, are now nearly fully employed; and the Ebbw Vale Company have just started two of the tin milis at Pontymolie. The Coal Trade remains about the same. The dry weather for the past few days has exercised a slightly favourable influence on the coal market; but, with that exception, there is nothing new to report. The Swansea and Neath Railway is to be proceeded with about the commencement of April. The tenders have been sent in, and the successful one will, it is expected, be known in a few days. Mr. Frederick Clarke, the resident superintendent of the South Wales Railway at Swansea, has, it is reported, been appointed secretary to the South-Western Railway Company. The case of the Pentreguinea (Coulliard's) Patent Fuel Company (Limited) came before the Bristol Bankruptcy Court again on Tuesday. Mr. A. M. Soulby, of London, was appointed official iquidator, and Mr. Reynell, Chancery-lane, London, solicitor, for the winding-up of the company. At the Merthyr Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. J. C. Fowler, the stipendiary magistrate, William Burnett, a hanller, employed by the Dowlais Company, was charged with stealing coal. The company allow coal to all their workmen, and the decondant was engaged in hauling the same to the houses. He received express directions not to take coal anywhere except to Williams's house; he had committed a misdemeanour, and his wor

THE GETHIN COLLIERY EXPLOSION—ADJOURNED INQUEST.—On Tuesday last the adjourned inquest was opened at the Bush Hotel, Merthyr Tydvil, before Mr. George L. Overton, coroner, and the jury named in last week's Journal. Mr. Thomas Evans, the Government Inspector for the district restricted by Mr. I force Bronch Coroners and the jury named in last week's Journal. Mr. Thomas Evans, the Government Inspector for the district, assisted by Mr. Lionel Brough, Government Inspector for the south-western district, were present, and also Mr. Kenyon Blackwell, who had been sent from the Home Office to watch the proceedings. Mr. C. H. James attended the inquest on behalf of Mr. Crawshay, the proprietor of the colliery. There was a very numerous attendance, and the proceedings seemed to excite considerable interest. The coroner, in opening the proceedings, addressed the jury at onnsiderable length, pointing on the peculiar features of the case and the questions which the jury would be called upon to decide. He said that the numerous serious calamities that have recently occurred in connection with

colliseries have very naturally tunded to came a deep sensation in the public mind, and the proceedings will be washind with a strate, accutinating eye by the whole of the the process of —James Gwynn and William Attwell—who were working with naked lights. There was one stall flushed between the two places. Had been in the idle stall that night. He examined the stall, by going in through and examining the face, and returning the same way. Did not go round behind the "gob" unless he perceived some impediment in the air. It was the duty of the waste-men to examine the air-ways from one stall to the other. It was not his (witness's) duty to do so. There were no waste-men employed at night, so that if they examined the air-ways at all it must be by day. There were some falls along the roadway. The stall was from 6 to 7 yards wide. The wind-way was 4 feet wide and 5 feet high. William Evans's was the highest stall in the works. There were wind-ways open from the old stalls into the next heading—No. 13. The research lamps were used in working pillars was because they were more likely to have falls from the roof. There were two persons working with lamps drawing back pillars in No. 17. The sir passed from No. 17 through the stalls in 16, and back sgain through No. 16, and then up into Wm. Evans and James Gwynn's stall. There were four stalls at work in No. 16. There were three stalls finished in No. 17, above were Powell and Mórgan were at work. Had been in one of those three stalls a week before the explosion; the other two were closed up, but not so as to prevent some air going through them. There were three other fails believe there Powell and Morgan were at work. The air passed through them. That was the heading (17) in which the roof was so tender. Falls could take place, or the top of the rubbish put into those stalls. If gas came from any falls in those abandoned stalls it would be conveyed by the air to No. 16, and to all the stalls where the men were at work in that heading. All the men in No. 16 heading were seven or eight worked-out stalls; and he had not visited them since they were finished. Falls might take place, or the top of No. 16 heading there were seven or eight worked-out stalls; a

Edward Rees, a wasteman at the Gethin, had six men under him. It to go round some parts of the wastes every day, to clear away the sails a ways. He generally visited all parts of the works once a week. He had with the horse-roads or the stalls. He went through the principal who other day; some of them not so often. There was no rule for going to someone came to the knowledge of a fall and informed him of it, upon who was the sails when to the place. He had nothing to do with the finished stall air-ways, except that he left a scale for the air, so that there would be no the power, without consulting anyone, to turn the air as he thought proptiating furnaces were under his care. He used locked safety-lamps, as Keeper locked them. He (witness) had no key for the lamps. The under Eynon, went round with him, once in three weeks or a month, into the proper ways, but he did not go round to them all. The size of the wind-ways stalls was about 3 ft. high and 5 ft. wide, but some were 4 ft. by 4 ft. All cross-headings had not to go through those wind-ways. He had visited, by the morning of the explosion, and the whole of the lower pit within days of the accident. He had never found gas in the old wastes. He had in the face with Samuel Japes, but never found any. He find northing about the gas coming out of the top of the pit. At the time of a sion he was by the flue. There were two furnaces always in use. The firm gas usual, perfect and good, and the freman was attending to his work try the ventilation. He could not form an opinion which way the book try the ventilation. He could not form an opinion which way the book try the ventilation. He could not form an opinion which way the book try the ventilation. He could not form an opinion which way the book try the ventilation. He could not form an opinion which way the book try the ventilation of the long the inquiry was then again assignment. Important geteterious gases from coal mines invented by Mr. J. G. Williams, Mr. Thomas Evans and Mr. Lionel Brough, the Government I

The NEATH SHIPPING TRADE for the month of February, 1862, m The NEATH BHIPPING TRADE for the month of February, 1865, follows: "Number of vessels, 114, of \$299 tons register,—Imports, 567 tons of 3408 tons of copper ore, 1510 tons of pig-iron, 296 tons of pit and chamical of eim timber, 140 tons of patent manure, 2285 secks of flour, 850 quarten of 39 tons of slates, 26 tons of patent manure, 2285 secks of flour, 850 quarten of 39 tons of slates, 26 tons of potatoes, and sundry other goods.—Exports, 118, coal and culm, 402 tons of tron, 154 tons of copper, and 60,000 fire-bricks. The turn does not include vessels or shipments in the docks.

THE COAL TRADE AT BRISTOL.—The oversea exports of collisis port during the month of Feb. amounted to 1868 tons, as against 1811 in the corresponding month last year. The shipments were as folso. Bermuda, 1100 tons; Tobago, 105 tons; New York, 100 tons; St.Tun 200 tons; Valencia, 111 tons; Jersey, 10 tons; Nevis, 7 tons; Tons; 150 tons; and Nassau, 85 tons. Compared with the month of Jan, 12 preceding year, when the exports were 1036 tons, these returns the increase of 832 tons in the shipments.

ECONOMIC TREATMENT OF PEAT.

Some further improvements in the economic treatment of peat have cently been patented by Mr. Charles Hodgson, of Ballard Rathdran s already known to our readers from the efforts he has made to m the manufacture of peat less complicated. One of the improve

the manufacture of peat less complicated. One of the improvement patented is a modification of a former patent, and the other relates method of drying the peat before removing it from the bog. This invention he proposes to carry into effect in the following manner:—liaving the drains in the portion of bog about to be used in the ordinary manner, and is not extent as the local circumstances require, he proceeds to clear off and reserving the content of the drains, speedily becomes dry and tolerably solid, and so son allow atome harrows up the surface to the depth of, (any) from It of in, or to say not depth with any convenient harrow, drawn by animal or other power. He says to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the state of the weather, and then collects and heaps up the tolerably dry main to the second invention consists, firstly, in applying to peat in a state of dry main and to the control of the second invention of the dangerous and costly process of heating it previous dry in the great and continued pressure. This improves slore, and applied to the dangerous and costly process of heating it previous great and continued pressure. This improves sis

NEW ARGENTIFEROUS ALLOYS.

A series of improvements in the production of alloys of silver ha been patented by Mr. Henri Catherine de Ruolz, of Paris, such allegate been patented by Mr. Henri Catherine de Ruolz, of Paris, such alloyla admirably adapted for the various purposes to which silver is now emply. In considering the compounding the metals, Mr. Ruolz divides the into two classes. The first class consists of an admixture in creat portions of aliver, with copper and nickel, with or without the addition elements of the control of the class of aliver, and protein of the class of aliver and protein of circumstances; it may consist, firstly, of silver, 33 per cent.; incled, 50 is cent.; and copper, 37 to 42 per cent.; or, secondly, of silver, 40 per cent.; and copper, 45 to 55 per cent. The second class of these slows and the spreamed, their composition admitting of medification under the control of the first class; they are, fourthly, silver, 33 per cent.; copper, 41 per cent.; and nickel, 86 per cent.; or, fitthly, of silver, 34 per cent.; and nickel, 86 per cent.; or, fitthly, of silver, 34 per cent.; and nickel, 86 per cent.; or, fitthly, of silver, 34 per cent.; and nickel, 86 per cent.; or, fitthly, of silver, 34 per cent.; and nickel, 86 per cent.; or, fitthly, of silver, 34 per cent.; and nickel, 86 per cent.; or, fitthly, of silver, 34 per cent.; or, sixthly, of silver, 34 per cent.; and nickel, 86 per cent.; or, fitthly, of silver, 34 per cent.; or, sixthly, of silver, 34 per cent.; or, six admirably adapted for the various purposes to which silver is now

meid, and is then treated in the manner indicated in the before-mentional whatever process the nickel may have been purified, it is very advantage the same in a crucible, with the admixture of ferrocyanide of potassium of potassium before using the same for the purposes of alloying. The learner of the purposes of alloying of ferricyanide of potassium, Frequently this process alone suffices for purified of commerce, which is thus obtained in well fused and homogeneous ingues sions as may be required. The nickel after having been purified by the learner of the purposes, or obtained from any other source, is made with copper, charcon, carbonaceous material, being added together with ferrocyanide of potassium, which, being employed as a flux, imprecular properties. In the production of an alloy which shall contain the catage of silver and the lowest amount of copper, on as to be as little of the catage of silver and the lowest amount of copper, on as to be as little of the catage of silver and the lowest amount of copper, on as to be as little of the catage of silver and the lowest amount of copper, on as to be as little of the catage of silver and the lowest amount of copper, on a to be as little of the catage of silver and the lowest amount of copper, on a to be as little of the catage of silver and the lowest amount of copper, on a to be as little of the catage of silver and the latest the catage of the catage

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he aid of phosphorus, this element is wholly or partially removed by maintaining metal at a red heat during several hours in a closed crucible, together with charcoal.

UTH'S ECHOES: OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

is aid of phosphorus, this element is wholly or partially removed by maintaining stal at a rod heat during several hours in a closed cracible, together with charcosl, each at a rod heat during several hours in a closed cracible, together with charcosl, and a rod heat during several hours and the several removal of the forms of the several removal of the forms of the several removal remov

in the engine-shaft, and the lode is valued at full 50!, per fm.—GREAT WHEAL EXE continues to look remarkably well, and greatly increasing the réturns, as a reserve. The 68 end is reported worth 100!, per fm., and the 78 is rapidly aphing the oray ground gone down from the above level; the future prospects are, for, exceedingly good.

BLA ANK BUSK (near St. Austell).—The proceedings in this matter, in the Court sheer, before the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, is of the highest importance reholders interested in mines worked under the jurisdiction of the Court of Stantaklant Stantakl

(7) incommines the positioner against the committee of the committee of

Mr. EDWARD COOKE: - There has been a fair amount of busine Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been a fair amount of business in the week, and the market has assumed a more cheerful aspect than for some. The standard for copper ore is a little firmer, although the price of fine coppeded. It will be remembered that the price of copper ore has been low for plat, in anticipation of the decline in the manufactured article, therefore we hope that it has seen its lowest. A large number of shares have changed as following mines—East Caral Brea, East Caralon, Wheal Grenville, Great. Wheal Grylls, Theroft, Rosewarne United, &c. The great rise in WHEAL as has brought in a few sellers: the mine, I believe, is looking well. East CARM is risen, principally in consequence of the over sold account; the mine, however, we have allowed the sixty of this splendld property well worth attention, but, as usual, no notice will be taken of them until a great advance in price takes place. The standard of the sold of the feth; after paying every liame to the end of December, including the engine and 24 heads of stamps, there

Corris meeting of shareholders was held on the 5th: after paying every liap to the end of Docember, including the engine and 24 heads of stamps, there
shanes of 55tl. 4s. in favour of the comp; against the January and Feb. cost
is the two months' produce of tin. The profits on the actual working costs during
is its months is really shout 15000,, and now the ougine and stamps are erected,
hinger amount than this may be fairly calculated upon in the coming six months;
law that 3t, per share in past the state of the transparence of the present year, I do not
are that it is by any means an over estimate of what this mine will do: there
it 1024 shares, and the price about 15t.
All Morizs meeting was also held on the 6th. The previous meeting was held in
it lies, at which a call of 4s. was made, to pay off the existing liabilities. Since
large amount has been raised above the 20, thereby showing the existence of mineral to
a state, even the shallow depth. The shaft is now down to the 50, and in a few
the sonth lode will be cut, which will open up some profitable ground. Besides
when are other shallow depth. The shaft is now down to the 50, and in a few
the sonth lode will be cut, which will open up some profitable ground. Besides
when are other shallow depth. The shaft is now down to the 30, and in a few
the sonth lode will be cut, which will open up some profitable ground. Besides
which were proported that the shallow depth. The shaft is now down to the 30, and in a few
the sonth lode will be cut, which will open up some profitable ground. Besides
from upper an results are expected. A new agent, of great experience in
git in mines, has been appointed, and he is of opinion that he can make the mine
coats, inspendent of this, there are always great chances in this important mining
into the discovery of ore any day. The present price of the shares is low, but
esting at higher prices, without possessing at each part of the chances of success
an be had at the present aburuly to wigure. In this Journal of Saturday last

NOON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the or fices, 64, Cornhill, on Wednesday,-Mr. JAMES CLAY, M.P., in the chair,

The twenty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the company's offices, 64, Cornhill, on Wednesday,—Mr. James Clay, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. J. Vian (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, which was to the effect that—

The income of the company for the half-year ending Dec. 21 was 23,310f. 14s. 3d., of which 20,002f. 11s. 9d. was for general accident and 3308f. 2s. 6d. for railway accident assurances—the amount received for the corresponding period of 1860 being 18,008f. 5s. 6d. It will be seen by the revenue account that the operations of the past half-year have not been so satisfactory as those of the preceding. The cash actually received for premiums was 20,798f. 11s. 3d., and this, added to the balance from the previous half-year and the interest on investments, forms the total of 34,696f. 0s. 10d. on the credit side of the account. Against this are charged the office expenses, advertising, &c., 4487f. 16s. 11d. commission, Government duty, and stamps, 3175f. 16s. 7d.; and compensation, 14,613f. 3s. 10d. After payment of the interest to proprietors to June, 532f. 18s. 3d., and appropriating 500f. towards the replacement of the proliminary expenses, absolute remains invested and in hand of 11,531f. 10s. 3d. To this must be added the amount due from the Clearing House and agents, 2512f. 3s.; forming a total balance on revenue account of 14,043f. 13s. 3d. From this sum, in addition to the usual payment of interest at 4 per cent, per annum for the past half-year, the directors propose to declare a bonus of one shilling per share. One-half the bonus will be paid to the shareholders, and the other half placed to the capital account, in further payment of the amount of the shares as prescribed by the Deed of Settlement. The premium income for the year 1861 was 49,445f. 6s. 1d., against 38,708f. 10s. 7d. for 1860—the increase being at the rate of 26 per cent. The working expenses have been reduced from 35-26 per cent. In 1860 to 31-25 in

with an accident, more or less severe, in each year. The significance of this fact only needs to be appreciated by the public to induce them, in still greater numbers, to provide against casualties of such frequent recurrence.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that there was one paragraph in it which required some observation—he could hardly call it explanation—seeing that it concluded with a recommendation that a bonus should be declared of is, per bahre. The explanation was, that this was the half-year at which they had the power to declare a bonus. There were funds justifying it at the last meeting, but they could not, under their Deed of Incorporation, then declare a bonus; and the fact was that the increase of ISS,000 journey tickets, which proved that the business the office was originally established to transact was sound and good, the only objection to it being that it was not sufficient for a company of such magnitude. The increase of annual policies—6700, or rather more than half as many as the whole number of the policies renewed during the past five years—was also satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, not only had their receipts from premiums increased, but there had been more than a proportionate causes, but in part, also, it still remained to be accounted for. Whether it was that the public were more alive to the value of being insured, and claimed for accidents which they would not have claimed upon formerly; whether medical men were less careful in giving cortificates as to the nature of injuries arising from accidents which they would not have claimed upon formerly; whether medical men were less careful in giving cortificates as to the nature of injuries arising from accidents which they would not have claimed upon formerly; whether medical men were less careful in giving cortificates as to the nature of injuries arising from accidents which they would not have claimed upon formerly; whether medical men were less careful in giving cortificates as to the nature of injurie

rere adopted unanimously. If the manufacture is a director of the manufacture of the manufacture. The relating directors (Messre. J. Clay, M.P., G. Harrison, S. W. Dawkes, and the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.), were unanimously relected; and Messre. A. Scrutan and D. C. Bates were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN NAVY.—Few men have laboured harder and more disinterestedly to secure the welfare of the German people generally than FRIEDRICH HARKORT, and few have been more successful in obtaining the confidence of those on whose behalf he has used his influence, or ing the confidence of those on whose behalf he has used his influence, or in having his services better appreciated; he has now added to his already good name by laying before them a concise and intelligible statement—Die preussische Marine und die deutsche Flotte—showing the innumerable advantages which would result from the existence of an adequate German national fleet. The author's views are sometimes startling, it is true, and wast changes would have to be brought about ere they could be realised; yet, upon the whole, they must undoubtedly be regarded as those of a patriot, and as such are worthy of consideration. According to Friedrich Harkort, "der Idee der deutschen Einhelt wird siegen;" but in Austria a sorry dualismus is to endure until the House of Hapsburg learns its mission, and seeks its greatness in the East. Could every German be made te think with Friedrich Harkort, all would go well, and Germany would speedily become a great and powerful nation; but as the plan he has laid down must be adopted in its entirety in order to be effective, we fear that (unless the author intends to recommend der Amerikaner Thomson, the inventor, to whom he refers as being engaged in building ships in the Regent's-park, to the Prussian Government, and unless Thomson's company meets with much more success than we have heard of with respect to it), some time must clapse before the Harkort-ache Deutschland looked forward to by the writer of the pamphlet before us is in good working order.

A Wonderful Diamond.—It was noted some time since that Capt. Le Marquand, of Jersoy, had been so fortunate as to discover, on his estate at Gaspe, a diamond of enormous size. His vossel, Pilof, the arrived there recently, with the precious gem in question and its lucky owner. The diamond is at present in the care of the Jersey Banking Company. To an ordinary eye it presents no appearance indicative of its value; and if it chanced to lay in the street it is questionable whether any one but a lapidary would be at the pains to pick it up. In form, as well as in general aspect, it resembles a piece of unhewn granile, though in colour it is somewhat darker; and on attentive inspection it is found to differ somewhat from that substance, inasmuch as it presents numerous bright spots, exceedingly minute, and comparable in size to the points of needles. Its shape is of an obiong slab, probably about 1 inch in thickness, and the posing of it in the hand, gives an impression of from ¼ to 11b. Capt. Le Marquand's diamond must be considerably larger than the Koh-i-noor in total bulk, though certainly from its flat oblong form incapable of being cut into so large a gem of egg-shaped proportions. At the present time little seems to have been authentically asceriainer especting the gem in question, for as yet, probably, there has been little time afforded to prosecuted the necessary enquiries. If it really be what it is believed to be, its value must be enormous, for diamonds of so large a size are rare. The value of the Koh-i-noor, so far as we can remember, was represented by seem figures in pounds sterling, and Capt. Le Marquand's, if measured by the same standard, should have its price told in only one figure less of the same currency. But there is yet a condideration on this head which may fairly give rise to anxiety. Diamonds are of different qualities, or waters, as they are called a not must be a question of moment to Capt. Le Marquand whetes, A WONDERFUL DIAMOND .- It was noted some time since that Capt as they are called; and it must be a question of moment to Capt. Le Marquand wheth his diamond is of the first or of an inferior water. On the solution of this vital polhangs an amount of wealth which would go far to found a decent fortune. That the production is a diamond is certain.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in March is 306,1421,-

	PRICES OF MATERIALS,
t	As charged at WHEAL MARGERY during the following months:-
8	Description. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.
0	Iron, hoop per cwt. 13s. 0d 13s. 0d.
V	Johnson's L blister steel 50s. 0s
8	
	4 inch patent nails
n	Steel-point shovels 48 0
B	5% whim chain
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	Dram balk timberper foot 0 10 0 10
•	Quebec yeilow pine ditto , 1 5 1 5
8	Main colliery coalsper ton 11 0 11 3 11 3-611 10-12
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	Grense (ditto)
đ	
	Powder (ditto)per 100 lbs. 50 0 50 0
0	
	Rope (ditto)per cwt 40 0
	Hemp (ditto)per lb 4 2
8	White yarn (ditto) 0 5 0 5-4

"Cornish Notes."—The first edition of the "Notes made during a recent Tour in Cornwall and Devon," by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., having been sold, a second edition, revised by the Author, has been printed, and copies, 1s. each, can be had of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, or at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO SPELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Directors of the GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED) APPRISE AIL ZING SMELFERS that they are now in a POSITION to FURNISH in quantity RE-GULAR SUPPLIES of CALAMINE, containing a high percentage of metal. The great deposit of calamine on the property of the company is the only one of magnitude known in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in Belgium and Prassia. The ore is carefully dressed by the most approved machinery, and will be sold either raw or calcined, at the option of the purchaser. The quality of the spelter made from this ore is of the first-class, and is very superior to that manufactured from blende.

Offices, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

ENGINE BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, TO ENGINE BUILDERS, BUILDERS ARAREA AREAS, BUILER ARAREAS, BROTHERS.—WANTED, TENDERS for the DELIVERY of the following MACHINERY at SHEETSBRIDGE, near CHESTERFIELD, DERBYSHIRE, for the CHESTERFIELD AND MIDLAND SILKSTONE COLLERY COMPANY (LIMITED), PUMPING ENGINE, WINDING ENGINE, and SINKING ENGINE, and the requisite boilers. Also, for pumps, spur gearing, T bobs, &c. Specifications may be seen at the offices of the company, 42, Bridge-street, Blackfriars: also at the offices of Messrs. Brown and Jeffcock, mining engineers, Barnsley, and 18, Bank-street, Sheffield, on and after 10th March inst.—March 5, 1862.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, &c.— WANTED, by a young man, age 30, who thoroughly understands puddling and ing, a SITUATION as MANAGER or INSPECTOR of RAILS, BOILER PLATE SHEET IRON, &c. Nine years' unexceptionable reference. Has no objection to broad.—Address, "W J. H.," 7, Parchment-street, Winchester, Hants.

TO BRICK AND TILE, AND PORTLAND CEMENT MAKERS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES of BRICK EARTH and CEMENT CLAY, of the best quality.—Apply by etter, to "X. Y. Z.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO SURVEYORS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a MINERS' DIAL (Lean's), with telescope plain sights, vertical arc, rack, levels, &c., com-sistent mahogany case and legs. Also, a prismatic compass, with silver ring, case, d, ball, and socket.—Address, "R. V.," 4, Elizabeth-place, Ball's Pond-road, N.

WANTED TO BORROW, FOR THREE YEARS CERTAIN,
TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, on a first-class mineral estate in North Wales,
upon which pits are sunk and blast-furnaces partially erected. Six per cent. will be
paid, or the advertiser will treat with a capitallist for a partnership or equitable terms.
—Apply to Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shirman, solicitors, Manchester; or to
Messrs. Combe and Wainwright, solicitors, 9, Staple Inn, London.

MR. G. SHEPHERD, CIVIL, MINING, and AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. Arbitrations, valuations, &c., conducted.—Address, by letter, 79, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

C H A R L E S D A V E Y A N D C O.,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

FOR SALE, a splendid 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with BOILER, fittings, bobs, &c., complete, equal to new, having been but recently ted.—Apply to Mr. Evans, 1, Bunhill-row, London.

GOLD GETTING MACHINES, for Nova Scotia. Also, the NEW PATENT HYDRAULIC PRESS, important to shippers, packers, and d crushers, weighing only a few hundredweights instead of tons. Can be seen at the entee's, J. WALKER, I.7. Cowper-street, City-road.

THE CARDIGANSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors have fixed THURSDAY, the 20th inst., as the LAST DAY on which
they will RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR the NEW SHARES. Applications from
the country received on the morning of the 21st will be included.

Detailed prospectuses, with reports, and other interesting particulars, can be obtained
at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. J. H. MURCHISON, Manager.
March 5, 1862.

THE DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, the company
being registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability.
Capital £10,0,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit, 10s. per share: 5s. on application, and 5s. on allotment.
The remainder will be called up at intervals of not less than three months, and not
exceeding 5s. per share.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY HAYMEN, Esq. (Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Raliway
Company), Clarendon-road, Kensington—Chairman.
JOHN WORMALD, Esq. (late of Rio Janeiro), Brockworth Manor, Gloucestershire.
W. F. DROUGHT STEPHENS, Esq., Cleveland-gardons, Hyde-park.
BOBERT HESKETH, Esq. (tate Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro),
Southampton.

SOUTHAMPION.
WILLIAM F. FOSTER, Esq., 16, Montagu-square.
EDMUND EDWARDS, Esq., C.E. (Director of the Pachuca Silver Mining Company),
Beneficial buildings.

Beaufort-buildings.

AGENTS IN BRAZIL—Messrs. John Moore and Co., Rio Janeiro (Messrs. J. Bramley-Moore and Co.), Liverpool.

AUDITORS (Official)—G. H. Jay, Esq. (Messrs. Quilter, Ball, Jay, and Co.); Joseph Tully, Esq. (late of Rio Janeiro), City Club.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane.

BROKER—John Power, Esq., 1, Royal Exchange-buildings.

SCICITORS—Messrs. Kimberley and Pope, 26, 01d Broad-street.

SECRETARY—John E. Dawson, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—82 & 83, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

Detailed prospectuses can be obtained at the offices of the company, containing extracts com the reports of Capt. WILLIAM TREDAR (late manager to the St. John del Rey, and ow chief engineer to the East del Rey Company), Capt. WILLIAM VERNAN (late chief nining agent to the St. John del Rey), Capt. JOEL HITCHENS, and Mr. WILLIAM HALFELD.

THE DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING

The Directors give notice that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this ompany will be CLOSED for London applicants on THURSDAY NEXT, the 13th inst., and for country applicants on MONDAY, the 17th inst.

By order of the Beard, JOHN E. DAWSON, Sec. Offices, 82 and 83, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, March, 1862.

THE DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING
The Directors give notice that, from information received by the last mail, they are
enabled to state that Capt. Thomas Trelear has resigned the situation of chief mining
engineer to the St. John del Rey Gold Mining Company, and that he has promised to
proceed to the property of this company, with the view of enabling the directors to commence operations without delay, and they have every reason to believe that he will accept the management of this company. The great success attendant upon his management in connection with the celebrated St. John del Rey Company speaks for itself, and
requires no comment. By order of the Board, JOHN E. DAWSON, Sec.
Offices, 82 and 83, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, March, 1862.

THE PARAFFIN, OR MINERAL OIL SAFETY GAUGE, made for the Asphaltum Company (Limited), ENABLES CONSUMERS to AVOID PURCHASING PARAFFIN or MINERAL Oil. of an EXPLOSIVE or DANGEROUS KIND. Price, with a tin oil holder, is ed. each; forwarded by post upon receipt of 18 stamps.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester-street, London E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Messrs. LEICESTER AND CO.,
INSPECTORS and VALUERS of MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA,
OFFER THEIR SERVICES to SELECT and INVEST CAPITAL IN MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT and TRANSMIT the DIVIDENDS, charging £5 per cent. on their amount. Messrs. Leicester and
Co. carnesty call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of
Investing, to pay from £5 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be
charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. Richard MidDLETON, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers
the Union Bank of Australia.

TO ADVENTURERS IN FOREIGN MINES.-MR. HARRY THOMAS VERBAN, of PLACENTIA, NEW FUUNDLAND, who has ma considerable experience (under the tuition of his father, and in connection with many other experienced Mining Engineers) is ready to UNDERTAKE the EXAMINATION and REPORTING upon MINERAL PROPERTIES in Newfoundland, the United States, or any other country, where his services may prove useful to capitalists. The gree confidence may be placed in Mr. Vernam, who will use his best judgment in givin jable information to those who may repose confidence in him.

AKE SUPERIOR, U.S.—Mr. G. W. HAMBLIN, Post Master, Negaunee Post-office, Marquette County, Lake Superior, U.S., has opened an office as above, for the purpose of supplying mineralogical specimenes generally, but more particularly such as are peculiar to the district, to museums and collectors throughout the world. From his acquaintance with the different localities on the Lake, and with mining captains, he has facilities for collecting minerals, also for procuring the rarer sorts. Residing in the countre of the iron district, Mr. Hamblin can furnish specimens of ores ferral beauty as cabinet specimens, of which the mammiliary and stalactitic forms of hematite are worthy a place in any cabinet. He can also supply specimens of native copper and silver, with the accompanying minerals, many of which occur as crystals, forming rare objects of interest to the collector. Collections made up of all sizes and states of completeness, from the value of \$25 (or £5 sterling) to \$200. Letters of enquiry or convaying orders must be post paid.—P.S.—On receipt of £5 sterling Mr. Hamblin will forward a set of iron specimens; also, native copper and allver.

Crystals as follows will be supplied at from \$2 to \$4 each:—Quartz, cale spar (Dog Tooth and other varieties), epidote, greenatone, prehnite (with copper), black oxide copper, analcisme, chlorastrolic found only at Isle Royale), native copper(crystallized), cale spar (with radiated epidote), ripple marked quartz (from the metamorphic strata), and a large variety of others illustrative of the geology and mineralogy of this part of the world.

On account of convenience of remittance, the smallest collection which can be forwarded will be \$25 (or £5 sterling). AKE SUPERIOR, U.S.—Mr. G. W. HAMBLIN, Post Master,

On account of convenience of will be \$25 (or £5 sterling).

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (Established 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
THE DALLY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. The best medium for mining, manufacturing, shipping, and trading advertisements in a North of Englard.

40. A. Gray-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this company, held at their office, 43, Dame-street, on Tuesday, the 25th inst.,

JOHN BARTON, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolutions were adopted:

Moved by Joseph Hons, jun., Esq., seconded by Octavius O'Brien, Esq.:

Mr. Hobert O'Brien, Mr. Joseph Hone, jun., and Mr. John Smith, be and are hereby appointed and empowered to make such investigation, in conjunction with the board, as they may deem necessary, and report thereon in reference to the proposed amalgamation with the Hibernian Mine Company.

2.—That this meeting do stand adjourned to One o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 18th March, 1862.

Moved by Robert O'Brien, K., seconded by H. M. Quinan, Esq., and resolved:

That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby given, to John Barton, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair, and to the board of directors for their attention to the interests of the company.

43, Dame-street, Dublin, February 26, 1862.

the interests of the company.
43, Dame-street, Dublin, February 26, 1862.

As, Dame-street, Dublin, February 26, 1862.

HIBERNIAN MINE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Ribernian Mine Company will be HELD at the company's office, No. 5, Dame-street, Dublin, on MONDAY, the 17th March next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a proposition which has been made to the said company to purchase the estate and interest of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) in the mines of Ballymuriagh, in the county of Wicklow, and all other the estates, interests, property, and goodwill of the said company, and for the purpose of carrying on the mining and other works now being carried on in said mines. And further take notice, that in case the company shall determine upon making the said purchase, a resolution will, at said meeting, be proposed to the company, that, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts whereby the company is constituted, the capital stock of the company shall be increased by the issue of so many additional shares of the said company as may be necessary to complete the said purchase, such shares, when issued, to be added to and form part of the capital stock of the company.

Solin Barton, CHARLES H. CHAYTOR, WILLIAM HARDMAN, Olirectors. WILLIAM HARDMAN, Olirectors. WILLIAM HARDMAN, CHARLES H. CHAYTOR, WILLIAM HARDMAN, CHARLES H. CHAYTOR, WILLIAM HARDMAN, Olirectors.

THE KAPUNDA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be HELD at the London Tavern, City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at Half-past One o'clock P.M. precisely, to consider the propriety of declaring a second dividend in respect of the profits of the year 1860.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Monday, the 10th, to Thursday, the 13th inst.

By order of the Board,
J. D. KENNEDY, Sec. 51, Threadneedle-street, London, March 5, 1862.

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The is	veste	i as	set.	s of	this 186	FLE s socie	E	exc	BLIS	£5	18	23.	; 1	ts ar	nual	l indeal	com	e i	s £	495	,000,
8	ums a	sur	eđ														£	,32	9,37	78 98	

Together£5,444,676 The profits are divided every fifth year. All participating policies effected during the present year will, if in force beyond 31st December, 1864, share in the profits to be divided up to that date.

At the divisions of profits hitherto masle, reversionary bonuses exceeding £3,500,000 have been added to the several policies.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and statement of accounts, may be had on application to the actuary, at the office, Fleet-street, London.

February, 1862.

WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

BERLINER INDUSTRIE-BEFÖRDERUNGS BARK-VEREIN, established 1869, consisting of several hundred tradesmen and manufacturers, is WILLING to ACCEPT AGENCIES for DUFFERENT ARTICLES SUITABLE for PRUSSIA. Il parties wish to send goods on consignment, they can receive advances on those goods, if required, by paying usual interest.—For further information and rules of the company, apply to Mr. A. WILHELM, 7, Lower James-street Golden-square, W.
Berliner Industrie-Befürderungs Bank-Verien, Bank, Bullion, and General Commission Agents, Breise Strasse, 30, Berlin.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAPTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. Chrass will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed to Mr. George T. Curris (sole agent), 17, Graccchurchstreet, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its de velopment, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

DELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of Prop. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

RIGHT SCIENCE IN METAL, HOMOGENEOUSLY
IN TRUTHI, HYDRODYNAMICALLY PROOF TO MIGHT.
A BROADSIDE FOR THE EXECUTIVE IN WOOD AT THE ADMIRALTY.
Joins Clark, jun., the inventor of metal shipbuilding, on life-preserving principles,
was granted Royal Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, the 5th Sept.,
1853, for "Improvements in Metal Shipbuilding," from which the Warrier and other
fron steam frigates have been produced.
As Mr. Clark's inventions were, at the recommendation of one of the Cabinet Ministers, brought before the British Government on the 31st December, 1853; personally on
the 10th June, 1854; models, &c., on the 23d June, 1854; and, by the order of the Admiratly, drawings on the 25th June, 9th and 16th July, 1855, hence, the Executive of
the Admiralty being well acquainted with his patents, plans, models, &c., his inventions
have resulted solely in bringing about the change in Her Majesty's Royal Navy from
wood to iron.

As this must benefit the winaral lended wavestides [sevented]

have resulted solely in bringing about the change in the state of the wood to iron.

As this must benefit the mineral landed proprietors, ironmasters, iron shipbuilders, &c., also the tax payers of Great Britain, by causing a retrenchment based upon durability, &c., the development of which having engrossed Mr. Clark's whole attention, and he having spent his time and money in proving to the British Government, through the medium of the Emperor of the French in the Crimeau war—and whose letters Mr. Clark holds for the receipt of the plans of the tortoise-shape floating batteries which repelled the shot at the Crimeau—now finds himself compelled, after petitioning the Lords come and the Commons twice, to take proceedings under recent statutes of petition or right to get justice in a court of law.

As Mr. Clark's patents have recently lapsed, and his inventions become public processes, he now seeks, on loan, necentary assistance from the patriotic, philanthropic, sci-

right to get justice in a court of law.

As Mr. Clark's patents have recently lapsed, and his inventions become public property, he now seeks, on loan, pecuniary assistance from the patriotic, philanthropic, scientific, and other interests dependent on the revelation of his knowledge, by divulging all the information his case contains for the better guidance of the House of Commons, with respect to our national defences aftoat, and thus publicly afford him an opportunity to place on record the grave oppression and persecution cast upon him and his family for the last nine years, by the Executive of the Admiralty.

As the Right Hon. the Viscount Paimerston, K.G., G.C.B., &c., has recorded his approval of Mr. Clark's scientific and mechanical capabilities, on the 10th of July, 1859, by endorsing the same with £100, as of Her Mujesty's Royal Bounty Fund, such fact is of itself a confirmation that Mr. Clark, as a public benefactor and man of original inventive talent, has strong claims on the British nation, and that the tax payers of Great Britain are morally bound to see his case publicly fought out in a court of law, as this is the only process left open to Mr. Clarke to obtain his rights. It will take several thousand pounds to carry out this object, as the evidence of numerous scientific gentlemen will be necessary to reveal information, facts, and science that have taken Mr. Clarke himself the last 25 years to learn.

JOHN CLARE, Jun.,

Care of G. W. C. Dean, Esq., 27, New Broad-street, City, London, E.C., May 28, 1861.

The Braze Sirs,—The bearer hereof, Mr. Joun Clare, Jun., of Liverpool, has a claim upon the Government for infringements of his patents, and also for naval architectural commission in respect of the building of the Erebus, Terror, Thunderbolt, Warrior, Black Prince, Existance, Defence, &c., and which claim I am now prosecuting by petition of right. The damages are laid at £300,000. From the evidence I have taken, Mr. Clare is pretty sure of success.

Messra. — and Co., Lincoin's Inn-fields.

In the Matter of the Petition of Right of John Clare, jun., and the Oueen.

No. 6, Serjeants' Inn., July 11, 1861

I have perused numerous documents submitted to me, and I am of opinion that in Clare is clearly entitled to compensation from the officers of the Crown for wrongs & to him by the infringements of his patents with regard to iron shipbuilding.

Signad, JOHN BEST

Signed, JOHN BEST.

6, Serjeant' I'an, Temple, August 13, 1861.

claim against the Government, prosecuted by your solicitor, with respect to your claim against the Government, prosecuted by your petition of right, and also a portion of the evidence in support of the same, and am of opinion that if such facts are brought clearly before the Court you are certain of success.

To Mr. John Clare, jun.

I remain, yours faithfully,

JOHN BEST.

BY ORDER OF THE NEW RIVER COMPANY.
VALUABLE STEAM-ENGINE, BOILER, PUMPS, and other PLANT, to conthe clearance of the site of the Hampstead-road Reservoir, London, which has be

the clearance of the site of the Hillipsteas-round reserved, season of the site of the Hillipsteas-round reserved.

MR. JOHN WALLEN is instructed by the directors to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Tuesday, March 11, at Twelve, in lots, a capital 50 horse-power CONDENSING ENGINE, by Boulton and Watt, of compact, portable, and economical construction, in first-rate working order, with 18 feet fly-wheel; a MARINE BOILER; a QUANTITY of COPPER and IRON PIPING, valves and gauges, shatting and pinions, three 7-fl. spar-wheels, pump cranks and rods; a set of three 10-inch force-pumps, with three-throw crank; a 12-inch single force-pump and gear, and other PLANT and TOOLS.

To be viewed two days previously and morning of sale.

Catalogues at the New River Office, Clerkenwell; on the premises; and of Mr. John Wallen, 68, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

HAUGHTON CASTLE PAPER MILL.

M. C. BROUGH WILL SELL. BY AUCTION, on Thursday, March 13, at One o'clock precisely, the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS in HAUGHTON CASTLE PAPER MILL, in the county of Northumberland.

The mill is easy of access from the Chollerford station, on the Border Counties Railway. Catalogues will be ready on the 6th March.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 26, 1862.

WHEAL BRAY MINE, ALTARNUN, CORNWALL. FIRST CLASS MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. HUXHAM AND SON have been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1862, at Ten for Eleven o'clock in the forencon, at WHEAL BRAY MINE. In the parish of ALTARNUN, CORNWALL, the undermentioned MINING MACKING PROMATICALLY. in the parish of ALTARNUM, CURAWALL, the unaction of CHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—
ONE 50 in, cylinder STEAM ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7½ ft. stroke in the shaft, with TWO BOILERS about 20 tons.

1 30 ft. water-wheel, nearly new, 4 ft.

Several tons of 1 and 1½ in, bucket rods

2 crab winches, double and single power

rings.
Spanners of every description and size,
4 2½ in. large bolts, flat thread.
4 ft. and 3 ft. 8 in. whim pulleys.
Set of shaft rollers.
2 sets of shaft tackie and pulleys complete
30 fms. of whim rope.
4 whim kibles.
1 ton of steel borers.
6 dozen of pick moulds.
2 jigging machines, hatches, and sieves.
6 treble and single blocks.
2 screw lifting jacks.
2 9 ft. 2½ wrought-iron lifting screws.
3 cisterns.

2 78 in, beams and scales.

Large quantity of staples and single pow Large quantity of staples and glands. 15, 14, 13, 10, and 8 in. valve plates. 11, 9, 8, and 7 in. bucket prongs and for About 2 tons of rod pins, pump and d rings.

1 30 ft. water-wheel, nearly new, 4 ft. abreast.
1 large drawing machine, upright cage, brasses, &c., complete.
1 crushing machine complete.
3 king and queen and other balance bobs.
1 8 arm capstan.
2 horse whims.
330 fms. of 9-16 and % capstan chain.
330 fms. of 9-16 and % capstan chain.
330 fms. of 9-16 and % capstan chain.
33 15, 12, 10, 9, and 8 in. pumps.
2 15 and 11 in. If piece.
3 15, 11, 19, 8, and 7 in. doorpieces.
7 14, 11, 10, 9, 8, and 7 in. fat bottom and sinking windbores.
2 14% and 11 in. junger poles.
2 14% and 11 in. stuffing boxes & glands.
16 rod and pulley stands.
80 fms. of 2 in. rods.
1 travelling bob.
19 pairs of 7 and 6 in. faggotted rod plates.
1 pair of 15 in. faggotted yokes.
100 fms. of iron and wood stave ladders, a qo night pine, memel and Norway rods fro

19 pairs of 7 and 6 in. faggotted rod plates.

1 pair of 15 in. faggotted yokes.

1 pair of 15 in. faggotted yokes.

100 fms. of fron and wood stave ladders, a quantity of air pipes, launders, several pieces of pitch pine, memel and Norway rods from 6 to 12 in. square, plank, timber, miners' chests, carpenters' benches, grinding stone, several hundredweights of nalis, wheel and hand-barrows, shovels, picks, miners' tools, smiths' tools, 2 41 in. beliows, 3 anvils, 2 vices, 1 screw stock, plates and taps, mandril, wrought-iron smiths' horse, a quantity of smiths' tools, new and old Iron, sheet lead, &c. Account-house furniture. Seven strong and useful young cart horses, well adapted to draw heavy weights; several sets of shaft and fore borse harness; 3 excellent chest wagons.

The auctioneers can with pleasure highly recommend the materials, as they are of first-class quality, and in excellent condition, of whom catalogues may be had after the 12th of March. Luncheon will be provided on the mine at Ten o'clock.

Dated Launceston, March 4, 1862.

In Chancery.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, SOUTH WALES MICHART FREEHOLD AND LEASEROLD COLLERES, SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY
AUCTION, on Wednesday, March the 26th, 1862, at Twelve o'clock (instead of
the 12th March, as previously announced), at the Auction Mart, London, in One Lot, by
order of his Honour the Master of the Rolls, and with the concurrence of the mortgagees,
the very VALUABLE COLLERIES and OTHER MINERAL PROPERTIES and
SURFACE LANDS, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, belonging to the
RISCA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

the very VALUARLE COLLERIES and OTHER MINERAL PROPERTIES and SURFACE LANDS, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, belonging to the SURFACE LANDS, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, belonging to the RISCA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Situate about 634 miles from Newport (a safe and commodious port on the Usk, near its junction with the Severo), in the country of Mommouth. There is direct railway communication between the works and the docks and wharfs at Newport, the Western Valleys line of railway running through the property. Vessels of upwards of 1000 tons burden can enter the docks at Newport, or load along the side of the wharf. The coal fields comprise a tract containing 104 acres, held under Lord Tredegar, for an unexpired term of 47 years, at a fixed rent of £757 per annum, and 6d. per ton for fire-clay. A tract containing 194 a. In. 31r., held by the same tenure, at a royalty of 9d, per ton for coal, and 6d. per ton for ironstane. A tract containing 331.4.0 m, 6 r., held under Lord Tredegar, for 42 years, from 1898, at a royalty of 1946, per ton for coal, the minimum rent to be £500 per annum. A tract of 112.4.1 m, 3 r., freehold; and a tract of 124 a. 1 m, 7 r., copyhold, subject to a triding quit rent and fine.

The surface lands comprise the RISCA FARM, 138 a. 0 n. 11 r., with manager's house, offices, workmen's cottages, &c., held under beneficial leases.

There are four seems or veins of coal, extending over the principal portion of the entre area, of the thickness of 28 ft. in the aggregate, and known as the Rock Vein, the Big Vein, the Black Vein, and the Sun Vein. The Black Vein is the most valuable; it is a first-class steam coal, and has the reputation on the market of being the best coal for exporting to the several foreign coaling stations in warm climates, as it is not injuriously affected by the high temperature. The Royal West India Mall Packet Company have shipped it to their foreign coaling stations in warm climates, as it is not injuriously affected by the high temperature. The Royal West India

contract is now running with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the sup of 100,000 tons of coal per annum, on satisfactory terms, subject to which this sale

ply of 100,000 tons of coal per annum, on satisfactory terms, subject to which this sale is made.

Attached to the collieries are FIRE-BRICK WORKS, with the requisite MACHI-NERY, also STONE QUARRIES and LIME KILNS.

Ironworks could be advantageously introduced, as there is a rich vein of ironstone underlying the seames of coal, and there is limestone in abundance.

There are also SEVENTY-NINE COTTAGES for workmen, residences for clerks and overnen. Suitable offices, and a shop and warehouse, wherein a trade is conducted profitable to the proprietors and of great convenience to the workmen.

The manager's residence and some of the farms are in hand, from which a supply of hay and corn for the horses is obtained. Other farms are let. The total amount of rentair received by the company is £590 6s, per annum.

With the sale of the colliery will be included the company's interest in the large and commodious wharf at Newport, on which are laid three lines of tram rails communicating with the Western Valleys Ballway, and running down to three loading stages on the river. The yard forms a depôt for coals, and there are good offices, some labourers' cottages, and manager's house. Also nine coal sheds in the docks at Southampton, held at a rental of £140 per annum.

Surveys and highly favourable reports have been made by eminent mining engineers. The works may be inspected, and plans and particulars and other information shortly obtained of Messrs. Coleman, Tunquamp, Youngs, and Co., Tokenhouse-yard; at the Westgate Hotel, Newport; at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff; at the principal inns at Bristol and Gloucester; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Fuller and Honsex, Billitterstreet, London, E.C. GEO. WHITING, Chief Clerk

MALLEABLE IRONWORKS AND FORGES, AND OTHER SUBJECTS, NEAR AIRDRIE, FOR SALE.—There will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, within the Faculty Hall Sale Room, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 2d day of April next, at Two o'clock afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private

GARTNESS MALLEABLE IRONWORKS, situated in the vicinity of the

town of Afriric, and about twelve miles distant from Glasgow.

The works contain Eight EEN PUDLING and FOUR HEATING FURNACES, with suitable MACHINERY, FITTINGS, and APPLIANCES, and there are in connecting the state of the stat with suitable MACHINERA, it is an AFFELIANES, and there are in connection with them wright and smiths' shops; fitting shop, with small engine for driving turning lathe, and hammer for breaking fettling; pig-iron sheds, iron racks, offices and store-houses; manager's house, consisting of eleven apartments; house of two stories, occupied as a store, with celiarage, office; storekeeper's dwelling-house; 49 workmen's nouses; stables to accommodate 18 horses, harmes-toom, cart and straw sheds, granular the statement of the statement

ary and boiler-house.

These works, when in operation, turned out from 160 to 180 tons of malicable from

These works, when in operation, turned out from 160 to 180 tons or maneage near weekly.

There are also about TWENTY ACRES of LAND, in a high state of cultivation.

2.—The GARTNESS and MOFFAT FORGES, situated in the immediate vicinity of the roiling mills, before described; they are three in number, and are worked partly by steam, partly by water-power. In connection with them are smiths shop, weighing machine and weighing-house, office and store-houses, and 9 workmen's houses.

The forges are in good working condition, and are capable of making shafts of 10 to 12 tons weight and under.

The locality in which these works are situated is very favourable for obtaining supplies of iron and coal on the best terms, and for communication with the market,

3.—STEADING of GROUND at Rawyards, near Airdrie, leuch by the Monkland Iron and Steel Company, from Mr. Gavin Black, of Rawyards, together with the workmen's houses erected thereon. There are twenty-nine separate dwellings, and the feu duty is £11 8s, 8d, per annum.

3.—STEADING of GROUND at Rawyards, near Airdrie, found by the Monkland Iron and Steel Company, from Mr. Gavin Black, of Rawyards, together with the workmen's houses erected thereon. There are twenty-nine separate dwellings, and the feu duty is £11 %s. &d., per annum.

4.—STEADING of GROUND in Johnston-street, Airdrie, held in feu from the provision of Wester Moffat, together with the workmen's houses erected thereon. There are seven separate dwellings, and the yearly feu duty is £3 9s. 10d.

For further particulars apply to M'CLELLAND, Son, and SMITH, accountants, 103, 8t. Vincent-street; Mornisons and Andreasons, writers, St. Vincent-place; or to Banna-tyrks and Kirkwood, writers, West George-street, Glasgow, in whose hands are the title deeds and articles of roup.

The HUNDON FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, with poss acres, near CAISTOR, LINCOLNSHIRE, with an EXTENS BED of IRONSTONE.

MR. ROBINS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, a Mart, London, on Tuesday, the 25th March, at Twelve for One o'clock (me acceptable offer be previously made by private contract).

The FREEHOLD MANOR FARM of HUNDON, comprising 181 acres of me arable, meadow, pasture, and woodland, with good farm-house, farm-building labourers' cottages.

A VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE BED of IRONSTONE, from 12 to 14 & is ness, is under the greater part of the estate, which from analysis is found in in tremely rich quality.

is under the grant of the community of the community of the communication by rail and sea with France, and with the ironworks of and Durham, and, by the new railway making from Barnetby to Description.

castle and Durham, and, by the new railway making from Barnethy to Dose
the West Country.

Hundon is within one mile from Caistor, eight from Brigg, and about twenty
Holland and the port of Great Grimsby. Stone for burning excellent lime;
on the estate. Immediate possession may be had.

Full particulars, with plan and copy of report of an eminent mineral engine
mical analysis, may be had of Robert Oweron, Esq., solicitor, Brigg, Llone
Messrs. C. and H. Bell, solicitors, 36, Bedford-row, London, W.C.; at the Ag
E.C.; and of Mr. Robuss, auctioner and estate agent, No. 5, Waterloo-piaz,
London, S.W., who will forward particulars by post on application.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
THE LLANHARRY HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE, GLAMORGAN
st-rate investment in a valuable and important mining estate, in workin

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX AND BOUSFIELD WILL (MESSIS. EDWIN FOX AND BOUSFIELD WILL (
FOR UNRESERVED SALE, at the Mark, on Wednesday, March 25, a colock, a VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, of about FIVE HUNDRD.
Comprising the LLANHARRY HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE, adjoining trissant station on the South Wales Railway, about cleven miles from the hilpping port of Cardiff, and nine from Bridgend, most advantageously situate in
coal fields and mineral district of the county of Gumorgan, having railwayes
tion, by means of the South Wales and Ely Valley Railways, with the sight
conworks of South Wales, those of Staffordshire, and the best shipping ports
tricl. It is on this property that the brown hematite iron ore and coal has
been discovered.

triel. It is on this property that the brown hematite fron ore and coal has been discovered.

The quality of the hematite is excellent, and recent analyses prove it to me 55 to 60 per cent. of iron, lying close to the surface.

Competent authorities consider that there is sufficient hematite on this emply 3000 tons per week for upwards of 200 years.

Held for a term of 40 years, from the 25th day of December, 1856, subject that the property has been leased to the Lianharry Hematite Iron Ore Companying for the term under which the same is held, at greatly improved royalite, and or sleeping rent of £1050 for the first year, £1500 for the second year, and £18 third and every subsequent year. The company are now working the mins, all ore. The company have mortgaged their lease for £5000. The right to than ore. The company have mortgaged their lease for £5000. The right to than sort.

May be viewed; and particulars, with several eminent mining engineering shortly at the Mart; the hotels and times in the principal towns in the neighe of Messrs. Roche and Gover, solicitors, 33, Old Jewry; and at Messrs. Everal Boustening of the Perference of the Perfere

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, IN THE COUNT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER.

M ESSRS. EDWIN FOX AND BOUSFIELD are to OFFER FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, by AUCTION, at the Mart, at day, March 26, at Twelve o'clock, a VALUABLE FREEROLD PROPERT, aways at EARK FARM, situate in the parish of OLDSWINFORD, in the WORCESTER, and containing about 8 acres I rood.

This property is very valuable, on account of its minerals. The existence of bridge fire-clay and coal mines may be said to be beyond all doubt, as it is in pits surk within a short distance of the boundary of the estate. May be viewed; and particulars, with several eminent mining engineer more of Messrs. Roche and Goven, solicitors, 38, Old Jewry; at the hotels salis principal towns of the neighbourhood; at the Mart; and at Messrs. Evel Bousfield's office, 41, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO., CONSULTING, GEM and TELEGRAPHIC ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS and COSTEM ARCHIMEDIAN WORKS, ALBERT STREET, ST. MARY'S, MANUESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., FURNISHED &c. of MACHINERY, for home and exportation, and all orders for same excession in the strengt disease.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, PUBLIC COMPLICATION OF THE CONTRACTORS, AND CAPITALISTS.—DEBENTERS GAGES, SHARES, LOANS to ENABLE CONTRACTORS to COMPLET Star, negociated.—Address, WHEATLEN KIRK and Co., consulting engineer, was London, and Albert-street, St. Mary's, Manchester.

TWENTY-FIVE HORSE SECOND-HAND CONDS
BEAM ENGINE, in capital condition, cylinder 27 in. bore, stroke \$6., fig-wheel, 18 ft. diameter, with governor, air pump, and condensors.—N.R. bankt is wrought-iron.—Address, Wheatley Kirk and Co., engineers, &e, left works, Manchester.

TO CAPITALISTS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.—I SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE THOUSAND FIVE IN AND THIRTY ACRES OF MINERAL PROPERTY. The present opini 1000 tons of steam coals daily, sufficient to make 50 tons per diem of falsishic coals can be put into trucks at South Wales at 3s. per ton of 2520 lbs. Their sent a revenue of £5000 per annum from farm rents, houses, royalties, &c-bruilars and to treat, address Mr. Wheatley Kirk, consulting enginer, McSt. Mary's, Manchester.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE NEAR CALLINGTON, IN THE O OF CORNWALL.

OF CORNWALL.

OF CORNWALL.

OF CORNWALL.

De accepted), all that SUPERIOR FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as The WOOD, situate in the parish of St. Dominick, in the county of Cornwall, is mile from the town of Callington, comprising about 57 acres, about 13 acres alout 13 acres alout 13 acres, about 13 acres alout 15 acres, about 13 acres alout 15 acres, alout 15 acres alout 15 acres, alout 15 acres alout 15 acres

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND and PUBLIC HOUSE, known as is inn, at SWEPSTONE, in the COUNTY of LEICESTER, with the Eunder the same; and also VALUABLE MINES and MINERALS, at HALLAM, in the COUNTY of DERBY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, VALUABLE PASTURE LAND, with the PUBLIC HOUSE asian thereon, containing 12 acres or thereabout; and also the TWO SEAST thereonder, known as the TOP HARD and the EUREKA, and now working Colliery Company and the Greasley Colliery Company and the Greasley Colliery Company.

Also, all those VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINES, BEDS, or SEAMS of IRONSTONE, lying under certain freehold land and bereditaments, similarly, in the parish of likestone, in the county of Derby, belonging to E Harris and others, and to the Midnand Railway Company, containing 78-11 2A. 2B. 19½ P., or thereabout, with powers reserved or given to works.

The above minerals adjoin others of equal value and conse had on lease upon reasonable terms.

The above innerial algorithm of the base o MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.

TO BE LET on lease for a term of years, at NEWBUL
taing VALUABLE COAL AND IRONSTONE, the principal of which is
SHALE OR SILKSTONE COAL, now so extensively used as a house-finisher. The coal is of excellent quality and at a moderate depth, having
The IRONSTONE consists of the DOGTOOTH AND BLACKSHALE,
are capable of producing a first-class from; and there are seams of coal is
suitable for smelting, and which are used for this purpose at the faminas is
adjoining.

djoining. A branch railway has been secured to connect this property with the Mills thich is within a short distance, and arrangements made to work the me

rate per ton.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Reyroux and Bromehead, 91, Cambelle E.C.; or to Mr. R. G. Coke, Mining Engineer, Chesterfield.—Feb. 77, 182

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.—TO BE LET 05 to contain the celebrated Rhonda same of coal, together with the celebrated Rhonda same of coal, together with the Assessment Rhonda Rho

CUBA MINERAL TURPENTINE (No. 1)—TO WAKER, INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, &c.,—The ASSOLVENT for VARIOUS MATERIALS EMPLOYED in VARISTS INDIA RUBBER, &c. Uniform quality guaranteed,—Apply as the classification, 34, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

CYUBA MINERAL TURPENTINE (No. OIL AND COLOURNEN, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.TUM COMPANY (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE a SPIRIT for PAD
POSES, which is a COMPLETE SUBSTITUTE for TURPENTISE
ONE-THIRD CHEAPER. Mixes thoroughly with oils, turpentins, &c.
perfectly.—Apply at the office of the company, 39, 62. Winchester-size,

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HERS.—N D FIVE HIN resent openia of finished in 1 lbs. There ralties, &c.—ir engineer, Alex

above £155 known as vii.
Cornwall, ass ut 12 acres bersootch fir, an is gford Mins, 2:
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1)—TO VI 5, &c.—The ASS which is an Ell in VARNISH ply at the officer

2)—TO PAR CTORS, &c.—PO IRIT for PAIN URPENTINE turpentine, &c.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

ELLIS LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER, IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE,

IR-COURSES, FLY-DOORS, AND STOPPINGS,

WORKINGS OF FIERY COLLIERIES

WORKINGS OF FIERY COLLIERES

LEVER DESIRES to INFORM the OWNERS and
MANAGERS of COLLIERES in all parts of the kingdom that THEY CAN
ITPLIED at a DAY'S NOTICE with a STOCK of AIR-PROOF BRATTICE
JIE CLOTH of ANY WIDTH, and in VARIOUS QUALITIES, from SIXPENCE
SQUARE YARD,
and miles of the FLEXIBLE TIBING, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED
LIS LEVER, is now USED for the PURPOSE of VENTILATION in SINKING
TS and EXPLORING DRIFTS. This TUBING is AIR-PROOF and WATERy, can be made any size, from 6 inches diameter to 3 feet diameter, in unlimited
Every tube is fitted internally with hoops, 12 inches apart, which prevent their
ing.—Prices and further information will be sent on application to
ELLIS LEVER, MANCHESTER.

at by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

A S T O N'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE, P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E., of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

8 AY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES,
29, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, and FORD ROAD, OLD FORD.
PARTNERSHIP between MITCHELL AND RICKARD having EXPIRED,
SINESS will in fature be CONDUCTED, as hitherto, under the PERSONAL
INTENDENCE of W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S. (Assayer of the Precious Metals,
special authority of the Chilian Government), who will pay all outstanding dobts

TENT CYCLOPS IRON CEMENT, for STEAM JOINTS AST-PIPES, BOLLERS, CAS WORKS, &c. Price, and other information may be had on application to the manufacturer, R. Ross, 9, 8ide, Newcastie

TENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PEPS.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the TANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, son-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 lt. head of water), are fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in trans, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very the opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a laber of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further part at the office of the company, on application to Mr. Alex. Young, 14a, Cannon-maion, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

ENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE EDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAYEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merifine Agents, Railway, Contractors, and all persons engaged in Biasting Operations, the surpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT FUSE has now a thread verought into its centre, which, being patent right, intinguishes if from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder, use is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved mandmay be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

SS.—EICKFORD, SMITH, DAYEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

TOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST.
CHANGE OF LICENSE FEE WILL SHORTLY TAKE PLACE,
from £1 to £6 and upwards.
[See Mining Journal of March 1.]
Apply to the patentee, Robert Aytoun, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

STIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, PPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY ABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE

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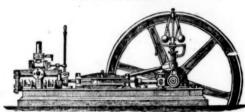
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200	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17	0 1		315	4	30 3	114	••	1	0 () 0	7	0-Ja	n.	1862
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867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60	0 (200	::			**		10	0 4	0	0-J		1865
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6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*.	0	14 6	1	41	7	3%	4		7	18	6 0		0-D		186
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1024	Herodafoot (ld.), near Liskeard [5.E.]		10	0	37		35	36		18	0	0			eb.	186
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496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.].	. 18	18	9	105		971%	102%		358		0		0-1		186
	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	8	17	0	25	16.			**	484	10	0	1 (0-J		186
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ivest			0	20	sc. **	298.	91.	**	101	10			6-J		186
9600	Tamar Con. (silid.), Beeralston [S.E.] Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]		0	0	9	70.	10%	1034	**	11	3	6		0-F		186
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	0.7	10	0	100	***		76		88	0	0	1 0	0-A	ug.	186
4200	Viers and Clogau (copper) [L. 25]	. 2	15	0	25					1	12	6	0 18	0- T	an.	186
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.].	11	13	10.	13	14	121/	13		. 8	15	0	1 (0-J		186
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.].	1	10	0	18	1/2				21	0	0	0 1	0-8		186
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	. 50	0	0				4017		1	10	0	3 (0-1	une,	
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5	10	0	42		391/4	40%		TO	17	3		0-F	eb.	186
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper) W.Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne[S.E.]	47	10	0	285		OOK	975	••	33		0	8 6	3 0-J 0 0-F	an.	186
400 512		8	9	6	100	::	200		::	879	10	0		0-1	ob.	186
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.].	. 5	0	0	70		6214	6714		921	0	0		0-1		186
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated(cp.), Gwen	. 30	0	0	32		6214	32		26	12	6	0 1	2 6-1		186
2000	Wheel Volmouth and Sperries	. 2	5	0	. 8						10	0		0 0-1		186
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	. 50	0	0	90					240	10	0		0 0-1		186
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken			0	18						10	0	1	0 0-0	an.	186
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	. 2	10	8	. 8	14.	. 3 :	74	••		1 12	0		4 0-0		186
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.] t.		17	6	44		43	151/	••	7	1 17	0		5 0-1		186
1024	Wh.Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot[S.E.]	70		0	300	×	15	19%	**	29	2	6	7 1	0.0-1		186
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne.	60	10	ŏ	123	**	122	124	**	124	15	0	ii	0 0-1	eb.	186
396	Wh.Trelawny(silid.),Liskeard[S.E.]	1 5	17	0	17	14.	1714	1854		4	10	0	īi	5 0-1	ob.	180
5000		. 5	0	0	51	-	1714	54		43	17	6	2	0 0-0	Oct.	180
0000	[Dividends paid every two											mon				

- MYIU	ture burn every	ewo montas.	1 Divides	ras berg ever	, entee moneus.1

	MINES WITH DIVIDENDS I	N AB	EY.	ANCE.	4 /
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth 1 10 0 30		0 1	10 0 0 1	10 0-Mar. 1859
8190	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]. 3 36 14		20	3 0 0	2 6-April, 1859
9048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just 3 15 0 1%	-			2 0-Sept. 1860
9800	Central Minera (lend) [L. £5] 0 15 0 514				4 0-Sept. 1859
4000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnes 2 8 10. 1	34			1 6-Sept. 1859
956	Condurrow(cop.,tin), Camborne 20 0 0 70 60				0 0-June, 1857
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper) 5 11 3 6				2 6-Feb. 1859
679	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval 39 2 6 15				10 0-Mar. 1857
9800	Drake Walls (ifn, copper), Calstock 2 1 0 11 1	1%			2 0-Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (silld.), Kenwyn, Kea 3 5 0 4				2 6-Jan. 1858
198	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan 24 5 0 200				10 0-Aug. 1858
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron 2 13 6	••	. 0	5 0 0	5 0-July, 1859
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath 4 0 0 5				2 6-June, 1860
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cope) [S.E.] 49 10 0 1714 14	1 16	23	0 0 1	0 0-July, 1860
110	Great Work (tin), Germoe				10 0-Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals.[S.E.] 4 19 0 234 214	234	2 1	16 0 0	2 6-Nov. 1856
5800		96	. 0	60 0	2 0-Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man 100 0 0 1200		1420	0 0 50	0 0-June, 1857
	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just 2 10 0., 95		1091	0 0 5	0 0-May, 1860
8000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset 3 15 0 1%	••	2	1 0 0	2 6-May, 1860
	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down., 50 0 0., 35		. 56	0 0 1	0 0-Sept, 1858
6000	North Great Work, Breage 1 3 0 14			2 0 0	2 0-May, 1860
512	Rosewarne United (cop.,tin), Gwinear 19 6 4 18 3:	2 34	. 33	10 0 1	0 0-Sept. 1860
	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.] 0 16 0 11s 10	s. 11s	0	10 0 0	2 6-July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell 19 00 285		. 60	0 0 20	0 0-June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth 2 70 58	•	. 0	3 6 0	1 0-Feb. 1858
	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion 0 60 2 1	11/4			8 0-Mar, 1860
	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives 11 10 0 13	•			10 0-Sept. 1860
	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.] 0 13 6 14				1 0-July, 1858
	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 38 10 0 60				0 0-May, 1860
	West Providence (tin), St. Erth 16 15 0 8%				10 0-April, 1857
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.] 7 76 25	21/6			5 0-Mar. 1858
		4 15			7 6-Nov. 1859
	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] 1 7 2 11%11%	1134			10 0-Sept. 1860
		6 %			2 0-July, 1860
	Wheal Margery (tin, copper) 16 13 0 8				10 0-May, 1860
	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant 36 2 6 440				0 0-June, 1860
1023	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear. 13 26 5		. 10	2 6 0	7 6-Jan. 1854
	PODRICK MINE	43			

FOREIGN MINES.

	- 0.00		*** *** ***	
	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia. 5			 280 0 0 5 0 0-Dec. 1861
	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] 40			 98 12 0 1 0 0-Jan. 1862
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.] 16	0 0	714	 6 8 0. 0 5 0-Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10	0 0	10	 71/4 per cent Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.] 5	0 0	314	 1 76 0 26-Feb. 1862
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia[8.E.]20	0 0	24	 18 5 0 1 0 0-June, 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] 1	0 0	234	 . 0 8 0 0 2 0-June, 1861
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.] 3	0 0	81/4	 8 6 2 0 3 4-July, 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.] 2	0 0	2	 0 10 0 0 1 0 Pak 1000
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1	0 0	34 36	 0 9 6., 0 1 6-July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1	0 0	1% 1% 1%	 . 0 5 6 0 1 6-Jan. 1862
	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.] . 15			 46 5 0 3 0 0-Dec. 1861
	West Canada Mining Company [L.] 1			 0 0 0 0 0 0 Tune 1000

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000 Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. 25] 4	10 0	3	 4 5 0 0 15 0-Nov. 1853
10000 Gt. Barrier Land, Min. &c., N.Ze. [L. £5] 4	10 0	314	 15 per cent; -May, 1859
10000 Pontgibaud (sillead), France [8.E.] 20	0 0	4	 1 0 0 1 0 0-June, 1858
43174 Unit. Mexican(sil.), Mexico[S.E.]Av. 28	5 0	834 7 714	 1 16 6 0 4 0-Feb. 1852

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIG	N MINES.	
Shares. 20000 Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.] 75000 Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last C 7 7 6 . 34	858 860
2000 Capula (silver), Mexico [L. 22] 6000 Cantral American (silver) [L.] 17000 Central Italian (copper) (7000 22 paid) 60000 Clarendon Conocols (copper), Jamaica [8.E.] 10000 Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili 75000 Dun Mountain (copper), Mew Zealand [L.] [8.E.] 25000 East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3] 26000 East Genzaberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5] 18000 Eibe Colliery Company [L. £1] 30000 Eiberalie and Rardowfe, Jamaica 8000 English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	10 0 0 0 8\forall Fully p 1 0 0 0 1\forall 1\forall 13\forall Sept. 1 1 0 0 1\forall 1\forall 13\forall Sept. 1 1 0 0 3\forall	aid. aid. 1861 1861 1861
20000 Fortuna (iead), spain [L.] [S.E.] 20000 Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.] 24000 Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 4000 Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica 50000 Imperial Thousalian (lead & b., Thesalv [L. £2]	2 0 0 2½ 2½ Fully p 1 0 0 1½ 1½ 1 0 0 ½ ½ Nov. 1 25 0 0 Fully p	aid. 1861 aid. 1860
10000 Karbitz Colliery Company [L. £1] 100000 Montes Aurocs (gold), Brail [L. £2] 100000 Montes Aurocs (gold), Brail [L. £2] 10000 Lagunaao (sulphur, copper), Portugai [L. £1] 10000 New Granada (gold), Scuth America [S. £.] 10000 New Granad Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg 10000 North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S. £.] 10000 Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Maxico [L. £1].	1 0 0 Jan. 1 Dec. 1 Dec. 1 1 0 0 14 Fully p. 1 0 0 14 Nov. 1 0 15 0 15 15 Nov. 1 0 10 0 15 Nov. 1 0 10 0 15 Nov. 1 0 10 0 15 15 Nov. 1 0 10 0 15	1862 1861 aid. 1858 1861
60000 Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1] 80000 Scottle Anstralian Mining Company [L. £1] 15000 Scott Enrope Mining Company, Spain [L. £5] 80000 St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.] 45000 Victor Ennamel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Prets: Sharets, 3s. pd., 25,01 1000 Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.] 12000 Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	0 10 0 . 96 . 36 96 . Nov. 1 0 10 0 . 2 . 1½ 2 . Nov. 1 3 0 0	1868 1858 1860 aid.
35425 Wheal Jamaica (copper) 30000 Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]		

PROGRESSIVE	MINES.	

	PROGRESSIVE MINES.	Shar 5000
1	Hhares. Mines. Paid, Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Call. 4825 Abbey Consols (id.) Cardigan. 2 7 0 1 Nov. 1860	600
	1000 Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5] 2 18 6 2 Oct. 1861	102 561
	10000 Angarrack (copper), Phillack. 1 1 6 1½June, 1889 1000 Ashburton United (cop., tin) 14 0 0 14½ 1624 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just 13 1 10. 12 10000 Bampfylde (copper), Davon 0 15 0 4	614 410 590
-		409
	2000 Berehaven (copper), Ireland 1 0 0 1½ 6000 Blekerton (copper) [L.] 1 0 0 3½ 7500 Blekleigh Vale Phornix [L.] 2 0 0 2½ Fully paid. 200 Billing (lead) [L.£30] 20 0 0 18 17 18 Feb. 1861	80
ŀ	200 Billins (lead) [L. £30] 20 0 0 18 17 18 Feb. 1861 10000 Borlase Con. (tin), St. Just[L.] 1 0 0 Fully paid. 1248. Boscaweil (tin), Pesusance 6 5 0 8 Dec. 1860	1200 500
ł	2280 Boscundle (tln,cp.),St. Austell 6 15 0 4	100
l	12000 Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives L. 30s. 1 3 0 4 Oct. 1861	20
l	1200 Brightside & Froggatt Grove 3 0 0 3 4 5000 Brondoy'd (ld.), Cardigain, [L.] 2 6 0 4 4 Feb. 1862 112 Bron-Haulog(td.), Denbigsish. 20 0 0 20 No call.	600 94
l	200 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint 21 10 0 5 5 6Jan. 1862	640 51
	500 Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint 5 U 0 30 29 27 Oct. 1861	1178
l	389 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 9 6. 1½ . . . Jan. 1892 4098 Calstock Consols (copper) 5 10 0 . . . Dec. 1892 916 Calyadnack, Wendron 18 5 0 7½ . Mar. 1861	800 250 300
-	1000 Camborne Consols (copper) 17 0 0 8 Feb. 1862	2000
1	914 Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer 24 7 0 12½ Mar. 1862	409
-	916 Cargoll (sliver-lead), Newlyn 15 5 7. 15 Sept. 1880 2880 Carmarthen United 5 0 0. 4 Fully paid. 6000 Carm Camborne 0 7 0. 4 12s. 14s. May, 1861	200 1000
1	4370 Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan 1 3 0 34 June, 1861 3000 Carn Vivian (tip. cop., lead), 2 1 6 24 Nov. 1861	1500
	7000 Carrack Dews	600 51
	20000 Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2%] 0 10 0 98	640 400
	4000 Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L.£3] 2 7 0 134Jan. 1862	600
	6000 Clinton and Edgecombe United 1 0 0 1	600
	2000 Collacombe (con.), Lamerton 5 5 U. 12	103
	50000 Convorte (cop., sulph.) [L.] 1 0 0 .29s29s30sFully paid. 5000 Cornubia (tin), Roche 1 5 0 .23s .Dec. 1861 10000 Crayton (id.) [L.£1], Kirkoud. 0 1 0 .3	600
		40
	2000 Crowlwm (lead), Lianidless, 1 10 068.60	10
	Bob Ludara (cop., tin), St. Austeri 2 10 0.0	11
	21000 Dale, North Stationdshire L. 1 0 0.0 74.4.25. 255 party	10
	4817 Devon and Courtenay (cop.) 1 11 0 11sOct. 1861	60
	12000 Deven Union (copper) [L. £1] 0 15 0 4	9
1	2000 Dolcoath United [L. £5] 1 0 0 June, 1860	
1	244 Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan 77 10 0 16 Oct. 1861 4096 East Alfred Consols (copper). 3 19 11. 1 % 1 Dec. 1861	10
	6000 East Budnick and Mount 0 10 0 7s Jan. 186	50
1	6400 East Crinnis and South Par. 2 11 6. 2 Sept. 186	1 80
2	4000 East Devon Gt Consols (con.) 0 16 6 2 1% 2 Dec. 186	1 20
	6000 E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne 1 2 0 1%378. 398Feb. 186.	1 10
	12000 East Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £] 0 5 0 — May, 186 8000 E. Polberro, St. Agnas [L.]. 0 10 0 ½ May, 186 4006 E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel. 2 5 10 . 2½ Jan. 186 6000 E. Releath (tin, eop.), Wendron 0 1 0 1	1 . 56
9		2 40
9	5619 East Seton, Camborne 0 6 0 % % 760. 186	
7	1024 E. Troukerby (con) Redruth 4 5 0 5 Nov. 186	
77	6000 E.Wh. Ellen (silid.), St. Ive 0 1 0 % July, 186	0 30
88	6000 Fowey and Par Uni., St. Blazey 0 10 0 1 Nov. 186	0 30
9 0	6000 Frage Hill Wood Cons. Buckl. 0 7 0 2 Dec. 186	1 1
076	1000 Garreg (lead), Flint 4 13 0 2Jan. 186	2 300
07	1024 Gelliffowller (id.), Holywell. 0 2 608.6d	250
0	2000 Georgian St. Noot 0 2 6 48	2 1
800	5000 Great Brigan	2 4
7 5	8000 Gt. Crinnia (cop.), St. Austell 2 19 0 . 14 Feb. 186 6000 Great North Downs 1 0 0 . 14 Dec. 18 10104 Great Onslow Cons., Camelid . 3 10 9	1 1
8000	10104 Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd. 3 10 9. 4 Dec. 186 6000 Gt. Retallack (allld., blunde) 11 0. 34. 14 56 Feb. 186 47000 Gt. TreguneCon. [40,000£1/4, 7000£1/4, dd.]	5
8	10000 Great Treveddoe (copper) . 0 14 0 11s9s. 11sAug. 186 6000 Gt.Tywarnhalle (cp.), [L.£5] 3 0 0 3Jan. 186	11 *
7		1 1
10	6000 Gt.Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken. 13 0 0. 6%	d. 6
30 30 30	8634 Gwydyr Park Con. Llangwat 0 18 6 98 Dec. 186	1 1
54	6400 Harwood (id.), Durham [L.£1] 0 3 6 %July, 186	51 5
	200 Herward Uni. (ld.), Flint. 42 0 0 . 10	80 6
11	5000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale . 5 3 6. 174.	12 6
31	3000 Lady Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3] 2 8 0 34 June, 18	62 5
32 11	1000 Lianfair (silver-lead) [L.] . 6 0 0 . 6 Fully pai	d. 6
İ	1 500 Long Pake (lead) Filmt 19 0 0 . 14 Feb. 18	62 2
51 61	9 4480 Merilyn (lead), Flint 3 13 6 88 14Jan. 18 2 22000 Merryfield (lead) [L.] 0 12 0 98May, 18	60 10 60 8
81	1 8475 Michell (lead), Flint	60
	5000 Nanteoward Penritur II. 641. 3 12 0	61 5
50	5000 Nantes and Fenrhiw [L. £4] 3 12 0	61 d.
5	6 6400 Nether Heath (lead), Dufton 0 15 6 4 April, 18 6400 N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen 2 2 6 14 Jan. 18	62
	1000 New Godolphin	62 3
11		61
56	8 400 New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb. 15 0 0 7062% 67%Dec. 18 0 2300 New Wh. Vor& E. Wh. Metal 9 0 0 — July, 18	61
5 5		
6	1 4500 No. Budnick and West Mount 0 5 0 % Feb. 18	63
id 6	4000 North Cornwall (Endellion) — 2 No call.	60
6 6		62
id id	1 2500 North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]. 13 60. 34. 24 3 . Feb. 18 1 6000 N.Hafod (silld.),Car.[L.£2] 0 15 0. —	62 62 61
31	8000 N. Hallenbengle (tin, cp.) [L.] 0 15 0	61
ld 16	10 2000 North State (tin, siver-lead)	id. 2

5000	N.Trelether(sil.,cp.),Padstow	-1
848	N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes	10
6000	N.Wh.Basset (cop.,tin)[S.E.]	2
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8
5610	North Wheal Crofty [8.E.]	1
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	3
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	- 3
5900	North Wheal Vor(tin), Breage	3
4000	N. Wrey (id.), St. Ive [L.£2].	0
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	ŏ
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	47
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10].	6
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3
12000	Peneraig United (ld.) [L. £1].	0
	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3
1000	Denganna (14 all) St Van	4

JUU	rendeen Consols, St. Just
000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew. 4
900	Penhale Moor (tin, copper) 4
000	Penhalis (tin), St. Ann's 1
200	Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30] 20
	Polgear Mines, Wendron 1
000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron 1
144	Praed Consols (tin), Lelant 4
100	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.) 3
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes 8
	ProsperUni.(tin,cp.),St. Hilary 4
789	Redinoor (cop., tin), Callington 0
000	Releath (tin, cop.), Crowan 1
500	Rhoswydol and Bachelddon 19
000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5] 1 Ribden [L.] [15000 £1, 5000 £5 River Tamar Copper [L.]
000	River Tamar Copper [L.] 1
	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd. 2
096	Rosewarne Consols (copper) 3

	ZERIOSWYCIOL BERG ERRORERGICALION
3000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5] 1
0000	Ribden [L.] [15000 £1, 5000 £1
0000	River Tamar Copper [L.]
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd. 2
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper) :
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop !
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin.cp.), St. Agnes
10000	Sigford Con. (cop.,tin)[L.£1]
100	Silver Rake (lend) [L. £20]
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]
6000	Smith's Wood (tin,cp.) [L.£2]
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwerinap 13
100	South Bryn Gwiog
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal.
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper(cop.)
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.] 4
6138	S.Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.

000	is. Caracon with Elooper (cop.)
000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.] &
138	S.Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb. 2
283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan, 10
000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £316]
000	S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1]
024	South Ding Bong, Gulval
000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.
000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan.
000	South Gorland
20	South Levant (tin), St. Just 5
000	South Minera [L. £514]
587	So. Phonix (cop.) Linkin
024	South Tresavean, Gwennap !
	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv. 1
105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan
024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes
ana	Occash With Pitter (sinh V alant !

	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	
105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	į
024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	
000	South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	
024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	
000	8. Wh. Margaret(tin), Ludgvan	
400	So. Wh. Seton(cop.), Camborne	2
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp.,tin)	
208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	
	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	
000	St. Just Untd. (cop.) [L. 214].	
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	
	Stencoose and Mawia (tin,cp.)	
	Stray Park (coph tin) [S.E.].	2
	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	
	Tees Side (id.), Cumb.[L.£1]	
	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	
	Treffry Consols	
0000	Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	•
000	mustament farment Of Buth	

	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.
24	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant. 16
00	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.
	Tretoil (copper, tin)
00	Treven and Tremenheere .
96	Treweatha (silld.), Menhen.
	Treworlis, Wendron
00	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron
ñã	Tyne Head (id., cop.) [L. £1].
οĎ	Tynewydd(silld.),Cardigan.
aŭ.	Tyringham Consols (tin)
20	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.
00	Waenlas(Id.), Denbigh. [L.£10]
	Watermouth Gt. SilLead [L.]
00	
	West Alfred [L. £3]
	West Beam [L. £1]
	W. Bryn Gwlog (ld.) [L. £20]
18	

16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh, 35	0	
000	W. Devon Con. (cop.),[L.£1] 0	12)
620	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe 0	10	
000	West Par Con. (cp.)St. Blazey 1	9	
32	West Penstruthal250	0	
000	W.Polmear(tin,cp.),St. Austell 0	10	
600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon 4	0	
256	West Sharp Tor(cp.) Rillaton, 137	0	į
000	W. Silver Bank(silld.)[L.£3] 1	0	
096	West South Caradon (copper). 1	16	
056	WestStray Park(cop.), Camb. 7	15	ì
000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan 1	15	
512	West Toigus (cop.), Redruth. 22	0	
120	West Tolvadden 1	6	
827	West Trevelyan (tin, copper) 9	14	
000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron 1	0	
612	West Wheal Frances, Illogan 71	5	
000		18	١
024	West Wheai Lovell, Wendron. 2	13	į
000		18	
000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan 3	6	
000	Wh. Agnes (sitld.), St. Kew	_	

Mares. Mines. 000 N.Trelether(sil.,cp.),Padstow	Paid, Last Pr. Bus.don. las
848 N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes 6000 N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin)[S.E.]	10 8 9. 21 . 18 20 . 18 2 3 0 . 3% . 3% . 34
1024 North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.) 5610 North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	8 17 7. 4 39. 41 39. 41 39.
6144 N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 12 11 . 21s 18s. 20.
4108 North Wheal Trelawny (lead) 5900 North Wheal Vor(tin), Breage	3 0 0
4000 N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L.£2]. 4096 Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5 6 6 314
600 Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr. 800 Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10].	6 0 0 20
8465 Pedn-an-drea United (tin) 2000 Pencraig United (ld.) [L. £1].	0 76
5000 Pendeen Consols, St. Just 1000 Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew.	8 15 0 416 4 416 14 10 0 634
5000 Penhale Moor (tin, copper) 5000 Penhalis (tin), St. Ann's	1 60 514
200 Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30] 4000 Polgear Mines, Wendron	1 3 0 14
6000 Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron 944 Praed Consols (tin), Lelant	1 2 6 112
6400 Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.) 512 Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	3 12 0 16s
6000 ProsperUni.(tin,cp.),St. Hilary 11789 Redmoor(cop.,tin),Callington	4 3 0 314 24 3
6000 Releath (tin, cop.), Crowan 2500 Rhoswydol and Bachelddon	1 0 0 2
3000 Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5] 10000 Ribden [L.] [15000 £1, 5000 £	1 0 0 1
6000 River Tamar Copper [L.]	1 0 0 1 2 16 0 3% 3% 3% 3%
4096 Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 7 6 2%
2000 Scorrier Con.(tin,cp.),St. Agne	8 3 0 0 1% 0 15 0 1%
100 Silver Rake (lend) [L. £20]	6 0 0 9
6000 Smith's Wood (tin.ep.) [L. £2]	1 8 0 812
512 South Basset (cop.), Gwerinap 100 South Bryn Gwiog	5 0 0 24 "
6400 So. Buller & W. Penstruthal. 4096 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper(cop.)	2 16 6. 314. 14
6000 So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.] 6138 S.Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 4 0 108
2283 Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan. 6000 South Darren (ld.) [L. £314]	2 10 0 14 5 5%
1024 South Ding Bong, Guivai	0 10 0 W
6000 S.Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con. 6000 South Gernick (tin), Crowan.	0 2 6 36
20 South Levant (tin), St. Just	50 00 50
4000 South Minera [L. £5 1/4] 5587 So. Phonix (cop.) Linkin	4 10 0 134
1024 South Tresavean, Gwennap 4096 S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 7 0 1
1105 So.Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 1024 S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	3 8 10. 4
1000 South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant 1024 S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	1 1 4 6 25
6000 S.Wh.Margaret(tin),Ludgwar 400 So.Wh.Seton(cop.),Camborn	e 27 13 0 6
794 Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just 970 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp.,tin	7 14 6 2%
5208 St. Austell Consols (tin, &c. 1024 St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)) 3 16 0 1%
6000 St. Just Untd. (cop.) [L. 21/4] 640 Stamp Office (lead), Mold	. 0 10 0 36
	3 0 0 2
920 Stray Park (cop), tin) [S.E.]. 5000 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis 3000 Tees Side (id.), Cumb. [L.£i]	. 5 12 6 116
8000 Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne .	1 26 3 2% 3
2000 Trefunck Uni.(tin), St. Enode 5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	er 3 5 0 414 6 6 8 112 1 114
1024 Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant.	. 10 15 0 3 % 3 34
8000 Tretoil (copper, tin)	. 2 7 6 1% uk
4096 Treweatha (silld.), Menhen	4 16 6. 4
4000 Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	n 1 0 0 8s
3000 Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1] 800 Tynewydd(silid.),Cardigan	2 0 0 2%
1050 Tyriogham Consols (tin) 5[20 United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav 1000 Waenlas (id.), Denbigh, [L. &	1018 0 0 5
1000 Waenlas(ld.),Denbigh.[L.£. 3000 Watermouth Gt. SilLead [1	L.] 5 0 0 6
3000 Watermouth Gt. SilLead [1 4000 Wentner [L. £3]4] 3000 West Aired [L. £3]	1 0 0 1
20000 West Beam [L. £1] 100 W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20	9 0 0 12
1218 W.Condurrow(tin,cop.),Can 16 West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh	h. 35 0 0100
30000 W. Devon Con. (cop.),[L.£1 4620 W. Great Work (tin), Germo	
25000 West Par Con. (cp.)St. Blaze 32 West Penstruthal 6000 W.Polmear(tin,cp.),St. Aust	y 1 9 0 %
6000 W.Polmear(tin,cp.),St.Austr 1600 W. Rose Down (cop.), Carado	ell 0 10 0 6s on 4 0 0 1614 15 18
1600 W. Bose Down (cop.), Caradi 256 West Sharp Tor(cp.) Rillator 6000 W. Silver Bank (silid.) [L.4 4096 West South Caradon (copper	1.137 0 0 50
1056 West South Caradon (copper 1056 West Stray Park (cop.), Camb	5. 7 15 0 4¼
5000 West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowa 512 West Tolgus (cop.), Redrut!	m 1 10 U. 98.
5120 West Tolvadden	r) 9 14 0 214
612 West Wheal Frances, Illoga	on 1 0 6 3s
1024 West When Lovell, Welling	
3000 W.Wh.Margaret(tin),UnyL	n 3 60. 3
2048 Wh. Agnes (sitid.), St. Ke	nz. 0 18 6. 14.
5000 Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwine 5990 Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstool	ar 0 15 0 4 k. 3 12 0 16s
1000 Wheal Basset and Grylls (til 18000 Wh. Concord(silld.,cp.)[L.	n) 7 0 0 10 £1]0 5 0 — ook 0 18 0 11s9s. 11s.
6000 Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavisto	b. 3 19 0. 6s
4000 Wh. Emma(cp)Buckfastleis	gh 2 15 0 4
5844 Wh.Grenville (copper)[S.E	7 12 0 618 538. 58
6000 Wh. Harris (Id., cop.), Little	on 0 10 6 1
2048 Wheal Hope (silid.), Perr	9 13 8 20
6000 Wheal Louisa (cop.), Redrut	
5640 Wh.MaryEmma(tin)Lydfo 6000 Wheal Moyle, Gwennap	rd 0 10 3 2 7 0 33s 14 14
6000 Wh. Norris (tin, cp.),St.Cle	er 1 18 1 21414 14 15 0220
256 Wheal Polmear, St. Austell 2315 Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neo 1000 Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Brea	t's 2 10 0 5 445
1879 Wheal Prospidnick 240 Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Leia	nt 77 10 0 30
1024 Wh. Sicily(silld.), Broador 4096 Wheal Sidney(tin), Plympt	ak 3 17 6 3 on 3 11 1 2
2048 Wh.Sithney & Carnmeal Ut 1024 Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	ni. 6 0 0 21/2
2048 Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Ut 1024 Wheal St. Andrew (copper) 512 Wheal Trannack, Sithney 512 Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwenna	ap. 26 5 0 8
4096 Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redru	th 8 8 6 5% 5%
POOD WILLOW DRIE (Tests) (1)	1]. 1 14 0 4 1t. 4 15 0 5
3097 Yarner (copper), Devon	2 4 6 2
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SLATE QUARRIES.

1	8800	British Slate [7000 £1, 1800 £1	0][L.]	14.
ī	10000	Criccoth, Carnaryon L. 23	T TO A	478
1.	90000	Festining Slate Quarry [L. 20]	4 10 0	214.
31	6000	Glan-y-Pwil, Merion. [L. 20]	2 0 0	12.
00	10000	Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	3 0 0	-
a.	600	Llangollen Slate and Slab	1 10 0	114.
0	10000	Lower Taldrws [L. £21/2]	2 0 0	
-	6000	State Mountain Merio, [L. 25]	2 0 0	

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